MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE Pacific Development Corporation of New York which has just concluded a loan of G. $30,000,000 to China was organized under the laws of the state of New York in January of 1917. It is essentially a financing and holding company and owns a majority of the stock of a number of important firms interested in the Orient, among them being the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila; Andersen, Meyer and Company of China; Hartmann Bros., Inc., of Boston; the International Vegetable Oil Company of New York and the Philippine Islands; and the American Machine and Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga. The president of the Development Corporation is Mr. Edward B. Bruce and the Chairman of the Board of Directors is Mr. Galen L. Stone. Mr. Bruce has had many years of successful business experience in the Philippine Islands and Mr. Stone is at the head of Hayden, Stone and Company of Boston, one of the four largest financial houses of the United States. The directorate of the Development Corporation includes the names of several of the leading financiers and businss men of America. Under the terms of the loan to China that has just been negotiated, G. $5,500,000 will be used to liquidate a loan made by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago which was made in 1916. The agreement is said to provide for the advance to China of G.$1,000,000 a week up to $10,000,000 after which further advances up to the total of $30,000,000 are to be subject to future negotiations. The money will be used by the Chinese government for the reorganization of the wine and tobacco administration, to pay up the arrears of the Chinese military forces with a view to their eventual discharge, for arrears due the police, legation staffs abroad, department of education and justice, for pensions to the erstwhile imperial Manchus and

short maturities to the Chinese banks. It was originally intended that the loan was to come from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, but because of some hitch in the negotiations, the Pacific Development Corporation stepped into the breach and took over the enterprise.

THE security for the loan is the entire revenue of the tobacco and wine administration, which is to be reorganized with the assistance of Americans. Mr. C.L.L. Williams, a son of Dr. E. T. Williams, formerly Chinese Secretary at the American legation at Peking, has just been appointed American associate inspector of the wine and tobacco administration by the Chinese government. Mr. Williams, prior to his appointment, was Second-Secretary of the American legation at Peking. He has had an extensive experience in China, a wide acquaintance with Chinese officialdom and speaks the language fluently. On December 29, Mr. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation issued the following statement regarding the non-political character of the loan:

"The recent loan made by the Pacific Development Corporation to China has absolutely no political significance. The action was taken by the Pacific Development Corporation unexpectedly and with the friendliest possible attitude toward China. The Chinese government offered as security to this loan the surplus revenues of the Wine and Tobacco Administration and proposed the appointment of an American to assist in the reorganization of this Administration. The loan was made entirely by the Pacific Development Corporation and no one else has any interest in it. Our sole interest in the revenues of the Wine and Tobacco Administration is as security to the loan, and in the hope that we may assist the Chinese in the reorganization of the Administration in a way which will enable it to improve the credit and resources of China. Neither we nor any of our associated companies have the slightest interest in a monopoly of the wine and tobacco business or any thought of becoming interested in it and any suggestion that we have considered or wish to secure any monopoly of this industry is an absolute fabrication, the product of the imagination of some evil wisher."

MESSRS. Bruce and Stone in association with Messrs. Chas. H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank of New York and Hsu En Yuen of Peking were also instrumental in the organization of the Chinese-American Industrial Bank which was discussed previously in the REVIEW. There is of course no connection between the bank and the wine and tobacco loan. In the same interview referred to above, Mr. Bruce had the following to say regarding the new banking institution:

"The Pacific Development Corporation has back of it nearly twenty years of work in building up American trade with the Orient. The primary objects of the Corporation are to develop commerce between the two countries and to co-operate with the Chinese in building up the prosperity, commerce and industry of China.

"As sound step in this direction, we have in association with Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., and the Chase National Bank, subscribed for the American half of the capital of the Chinese-American bank. The Chinese subscribers to the other half of the capital of the bank are representatives of all sections and opinions in China and we hope and believe that this bank marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between the Chinese and America. It is our firm conviction that the time has passed when the foreigner can expect to succeed in any large way in China without taking into consideration the wishes and aspirations of the Chinese people and any success which we may have in connection with the bank will be shared fully and equally with our Chinese associates.

"Mr. Thomas has been elected the American Vice-President of the Bank by the unanimous vote of both the Chinese and American stockholders and we deem ourselves particularly fortunate in having secured his services to assist in the organization of the bank. Mr. Thomas stands as the dean of American business men in China and it was only his belief in the opportunity which this bank offers for service to China and for the strengthening of Chinese-American relationships, that induced him to come out of his retirement and undertake the arduous duties of organizing this enterprise. Mr. Thomas joins the bank in a purely individual capacity and the British-American Tobacco Company has absolutely no interest in the bank."

ACCORDING to the 1919 budget of the Chinese government which was submitted to the Peking parliament, the revenues from the wine and tobacco administration amounted to a total of $30,517,853. If this important revenue reaches this figure without modern administration, it doesn't require much imagination to estimate its possibilities under a modern, honest and efficient control. Few question but that this government revenue under efficient administration will bring in more money to

the Central government than either the Salt Administration or the Customs, recent figures for these latter departments being as follows: Customs, 1919, $72,000,000; salt, 1918 $80,000,000. In commenting on this element and the feature of an American interest in its administration the *Peking Leader*, a Chinese newspaper published at the capital in its issue of December 17 had the following to say:

In borrowing from the Pacific Development Company, China has approached the right party, as the latter are leading American financiers, who are bound to regulate and supervise the disposal of the money loaned. In fact, they will see that every cent is spent economically and for the benefit of China in general and the Wine and Tobacco Bureau in particular. China has had very few loans from the United States. It would therefore be very appropriate if she should, in time of need, borrow from a sister Republic, which has helped her against aggressive powers by making reservations in the Versailles Treaty in reference to Shantung. A friend in need is a friend indeed. America is glad to assist and cooperate with China, which, in turn, appreciates the former's assistance greatly. If China should borrow from a lender, who will, instead of supervising her spending, encourage her extravagance, then she will soon come to grief. In this instance, we may remind our readers of the very excellent work which the Salt Gabelle has performed in a short space of six years, when expert advice and assistance is obtained from the proper quarters. Previous to its being put under proper control and on a sound basis, when reorganised, the salt revenue, which reached the Central government varied from year to year, and the amount received in any one year, according to Sir Richard Dane, does not appear to have exceeded thirteen million taels. But since the reorganisation of the salt administration, the net revenue which reached the Central government in 1913 (six and a half months only), 1914,1915,1916,1917 and 1918 were approximately eleven and a half million, sixty and a half millions, sixty-nine millions, seventy-two and a half millions, seventy-one million and eighty million dollars, respectively, in spite of the fact that quite a number of the provinces had declared independence of the central salt administration and subsidies had to be paid to military authorities in the provinces. Opponents of the loan are of the opinion that foreign supervision will interfere with China's internal administrative affairs, but this is absolutely untrue. The lenders will only render financial and expert advice.

It is quite true that general fundamental principle of organisation will be set forth for China's benefit, but administrative affairs, as in the case of the Salt Gabelle, will be left to China's own free will and discretion. When re-organised, the wine and tobacco bureau will have system inoculated into its working machine so as to make it run efficiently, smoothly and soundly, thus producing lucrative results to China. There will be a new order of things. Wine and Tobacco Inspectorates, assistant inspectorates, auditorates, assistant auditorates, collectorates, stations, etc., will be established in the Republic. There will be work for thousands of China's educated young men, who are unemployed at present. Defective methods will be abolished and sound and substantial ones will be effected. Corruption, distraction and all sorts of abuses, hitherto prevailing, will be done away with. Illusive reports will disappear. The practice of submitting reports of gross revenue without mentioning the total expenditure, will die a natural death. Instead of the sale of wine and tobacco being monopolised, there will be free competition. Effective methods of vigilance and supervision will be introduced whereby smuggling and the sale of illicit commodities will be made unattractive and unworthy of one's risk. Free trade will prevail. There will also be a regular scale of duties. The increased revenue will be utilised by the government for upright purposes. Once it was properly reorganised, the Salt Gabelle lessened China's burden, as the Salt release surplus was able to meet many financial charges against it, such as the Boxer Indemnity, the Hukuang Railway loan, the Chili bonds, the Hunan bonds, etc. This will be equally true of the Wine Tobacco Bureau when it is reorganised and put on a substantial and workable basis. The regular payments of Wine and Tobacco surplus release will be a great relief to China. In concluding this loan, China has two strings to her bow. She obtains money for her present needs and when the whole administration is handed back to her in years to come, she will have a model administration for other departments to copy from. In view of the foregoing considerations, the government as well as the people will be greatly benefitted by the wine and tobacco loan. We congratulate those who have concluded the loan and trust that the new Wine and Tobacco Chief Inspectorate will be established in the very immediate future.

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WHEN the Wine and Tobacco Loan was originally signed with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago last year, Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States in a letter dated October 21, 1919, gave the approval of the American government to the loan in the following words:

"The Department recalls that on November 16, 1916, it addressed to you a letter in which it stated that it was always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it was its policy to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens.

The Department has read with much interest the new loan contract which you have concluded with the Chinese government and referred to the Department, and note with pleasure this evidence of your continued interest in Chinese fianancial matters.

The international consciousness resulting from the close association of our country with other nations, in consequence of the war, has further accentuated the interest of this government in encouraging and aiding, in every proper way, the undertakings of its nationals in foreign countries, in furtherance of that free intercourse which it is appreciated is mutually advantageous and which should be encouraged and supported. To the accomplishment of this end, this government is willing to take all proper steps to insure the execution of equitable contracts which are made in good faith."

Now since the same loan has been taken over by the Pacific Development Corporation, there is likely to be no change in sentiment of the U. S. government. In the transfer of the loan from the Chicago bank to the Pacific Development Corporation there is an interesting story that is worth recounting here. Mr. Hsu En-yuan the financial representative of the Chinese government had practically completed his negotiations with the Chicago bank for a renewal of the 1916 loan and for further advances when suddenly the directors of the Chicago bank disapproved of the negotiations. The reason for the disapproval is said to have been the fact that some of the European Government loans then being placed in the United States were unpopular. Representatives of the Pacific Development Corporation who were then on their way to China to assist in the organization of the Chinese-American Development Bank, one of the chief purposes of which is to develop a market in the United States for Chinese securities, then came forward, took over the loan and completed the negotiations. This loan has had an important bearing on the negotiations for the reorganization of the Banking Consortium for the purpose of financing China. The Japanese have been blocking the reorganization of the Consortium through their insistance that Manchuria and Mongolia be excluded from loans made by the international banking group. The fact that the American government has approved of the Pacific Development Corporation loan has amounted to a notice to the Japanese that they will have to conform to America's desire to protect the territorial integrity of China, or in lieu of that America is prepared to go ahead and do the financing herself. When the Consortium has been formed it is understood that the present wine and tobacco loan will be lumped with the other obligations.

PRACTICALLY all of the objections to the loan that have been raised in China have now been smoothed out. The most formidable objections, were from certain elements in the Chinese Southern Party who feared that the money would be used for a renewal of internal warfare; objections from native wine and tobacco interests who had been told by the Japanese that the Americans were seeking a monopoly of these businesses in China; objections from Chinese militarists factions who desired the loan

to go to Japan instead of the United States. In its negotiations the Pacific Development Corporation has been treading on safe ground by taking the Chinese people into its confidence. No move has been made without full publicity in both the foreign and local press of the country. In commenting on this phase of the matter a prominent Chinese business man of Shanghai in a letter to the Chinese Wine and Tobacco Guild dated January 2 had the following to say:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that this is the first time that foreign capitalists have seen fit to explain their relations with China directly to the Chinese people through the press of the country. You will find that in the end this method will be of great advantage to those who follow, because the masses cannot distrust men who are willing to go more than halfway to take the masses into their confidence."

Other minor objections and criticisms to the effect that the Americans would be unable to assist in the reorganizations of the wine and tobacco administration because the American government would not countenance the use of force to "put it over," and that the American people and especially the American missionaries in China would object to the loan because it is upon a tax from wine and tobacco, have received little attention in either Chinese or American circles. The best answer to the first point is that America has never found it necessary to use force in accomplishing things in China. Americans have found that friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples have been the most effective elements in doing business in China. The latter point which has been termed the "moral objection," is easily eliminated by the answer that the consumption of wine and tobacco in China will not be increased simply because the tax bureau is honestly administered. As a matter of fact the reorganization of the bureau will be of assistance to the prohibition advocates through supplying them with definite facts and figures for their campaign which they do not now have. In the last analysis there is general satisfaction in all quarters that American financiers have taken a definite interest in China. The Chinese people know that American business men will not be permitted to do things in China that they would not be permitted to do at home. In America where the final authority rests with the people, the government in its foreign policies as well as in its domestic affairs is absolutely subject to the will of the people and it may be generally understood that they will permit nothing to interfere with the traditional friendship of the Chinese people for America, American institutions and American ideals. The best answer to propaganda that America is planning aggressions on the continent of Asia is in the accomplishments of America in the Philippine Islands.

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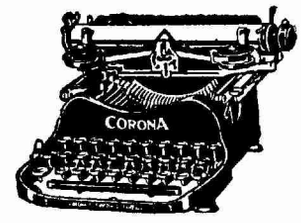

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When there appeared to be a possibility a few years ago that America might give up the Philippines entirely, the Chinese residents of the Islands were among the first to petition for a continuance of American nominal control. American interest in China is purely for the development of close business relations between the two republics and for the upbuilding of the Chinese nation to a point where it can stand alone and take its legitimate place in the family of liberal nations.

THE American University Club of China, which now includes in its membership nearly 400 American and Chinese graduates and former students of American colleges and universities elected this year for the first time in its history a Chinese as president. Since 1908 when the Club was first organized, the president has always been of American nationality although the other offices were usually divided among the American and Chinese members. Among the former presidents of the Club have been two American Consuls-General, the president of an important university and men prominent in the business and professional life of Shanghai. The election of Hon. Tong Shao-yi, former premier of China and the acknowledged leader of a large section of the Chinese people, is in line with the traditions of the University Club and as an important milestone in the friendly relations of the Chinese and American peoples. Dr. Tong was one of the first Chinese students to go to America for an education. He was forced to give up his studies at Columbia University and return to China because of the skepticism of the Chinese government as to the value of a Western education. Now China is sending hundreds of her young men and women to America every year for their education and no longer does China question the importance of western scientific training in the development of the nation. The University Club was the first social organization in China that admitted Chinese and foreigners to membership on a mutual basis. Its influence in breaking down the traditional barrier that has always existed out here has been tremendous. Now we have Sino-foreign clubs, societies, associations, banks and business enterprises galore.

The Death of Former President Feng

GENERAL Feng Kuo-chang, former President of China, died at 11.30 on the evening of December 28th at his residence in Peking, after an illness lasting three weeks. Shortly before his death he circulated a telegram throughout China, which was an appeal from the dying statesman for the unification of the country. It said: "During the last few years, although I have not done much for the good of China, yet, whenever my thoughts turned to national affairs, I experienced indescribable mental sufferings. Unexpectedly I have been attacked by a mortal illness. I am now aware of the rapid approach of my last hour. Great sorrow will ever remain with me. Alas! the country is still disunited and there is no compromise in sight. As long as internal strife continues, there can be no abatement of aggression from the outside. President Hsu has been advocating the unification of the country. I understand that you also possess the ambition of saving the people and the nation. Undoubtedly you would use all your efforts to turn the situation and prevent the country from its imminent downfall. My sincere hope is that the central and provincial authorities would work hand in hand and discard local feelings. Although I did not carry out any of my high ideals during my life time, yet I still wish the country unified even when I no longer live. I am writing this on my deathbed."

The validictory message to the present President, Hon Hsu Shih-chang, which the late General Feng dictated on his deathbed, was: "Heaven does not permit me any more life. I shall bid farewell to the world. It deeply grieves me to find the South and the

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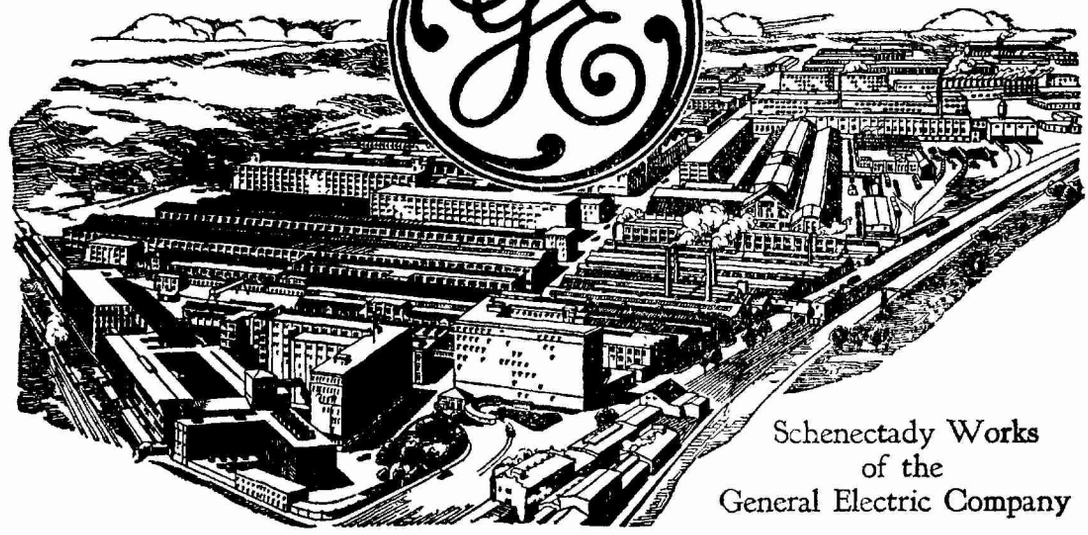
North still disunited, to witness the consequent suffering of our innocent people, and to know that there is no way to bring peace to the country. My one hope is that the two sections of the country will soon be conciliated and that the military men will obey orders from Peking and protect the people and territory in their jurisdiction. If this hope is realized, I shall die happy." Former President Feng, according to those who were with him when he died was too weak to sign his will after he had dictated it. He then ordered that the ceremonial robes be brought to him. With the help of his relatives, he dressed and waited for the last.

In the meantime his sons were quarreling with his treasurer regarding the disposition of their father's wealth amounting to more than ten million dollars. Even the former President himself did not know where his money was deposited or where his property was located. His treasurer had complete charge and most of General Feng's money was deposited in the treasurer's name. It is understood in Peking that the Treasurer retained one third of General Feng's wealth for himself and turned over the other two thirds to his sons. Under these pathetic circumstances a former President of the Republic of China, who amassed a fortune during his lifetime by various means, and in spite of his fortune lived like a miser, passed away. Many of his political friends who are likewise rich are questioning themselves as to whether it is worth while to become rich by questionable political means since all of the wealth is of no practical value after all and is usually squandered. They refer feelingly to one of the sons of former President Yuan Shih-kai, who is now an actor in Shanghai. That young man, they say, is a living example of the inevitable. May the same fate not befall their own children. President Feng's death has caused some serious thinking at the capital.

Former President Feng, whose period of Presidency expired in October 1918, and who was succeeded by Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as President, was born in the province of Chihli, and was 62 years of age at the time of his death. He studied in a military college in Tientsin when he was young. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai trained new troops along modern lines at Shiao Chan after the Boxer rising, President Feng was one of his three assistants, the other two being General Wang Shih-cheng, former Prime Minister, and Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui. He received much of his military experience from Yuan Shih-kai, whose ability he highly respected. In January of 1906, President or General Feng was appointed Director of Noble's College with the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General. Six months later he was promoted to Director of the Military Council



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in the Board of War when his patron, Yuan Shih-kai, was all powerful. In August of 1909, General Feng was appointed Director-in-Chief of the General Staff. During the first revolution, General Feng achieved much merit by defeating in several engagements the independent forces. In command of the first Imperial Army at Wuchang, he succeeded in recapturing Hanyang, a strategic position, from the revolutionists on November 27, 1911. For this victory he was rewarded by the Manchu Court and given the rank of Baron of the 2nd Class. Subsequently, General Feng was recalled to Peking, and was nominated Commandant of the Imperial Forces. In December of 1911, General Feng was sent to Chahar as Lieutenant-General of the Special Administrative Area. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was recalled to Peking and appointed Chief of the President's Military Council. Later he was given the position of Tutuh (Military Governor) of the province of Chihli. This appointment was gazetted on September 11, 1912, together with an order to retain the post of Commandant of the Gendarmerie or the Imperial Guard. On July 23, 1913, General Feng was appointed Commissioner of Pacification in Central China. Whilst holding this office, he participated in suppressing the second revolution, which lasted from July to August, and was present at the recapture of Nanking from the southern forces under the command of General Hwang Hsin, one of the well-known revolutionary leaders of the time. After the suppression of the revolution, General Feng was appointed Military Governor of Kiangsu, with headquarters at Nanking. In 1914 he was given the rank of Field-Marshal. Later he acted as Chief of the General Staff during his visit to Peking. In December of 1915 he was created Duke of the First Order by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, when the latter attempted to make himself Emperor. After the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, General Feng was elected Vice-President of the Republic upon the assumption of the office of the President by General Li Yuan-hung, the then Vice-President. He was holding the concurrent post of Military Governor of Kiangsu with his office at Nanking. Upon the resignation of General Li from the presidency during General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in July of 1917, General Feng became President according to the Constitution.

Chinese Representation on the Municipal Council

The following article by Mr. E. S. Little, well-known British business man on the subject of Chinese Representation upon the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai appeared in the China Press on January 7.

MANY fail to realise that the China of today is not the China of a few years ago: a great mental transformation has taken place. Unless this fact of the most vital importance is grasped by foreigners we shall be guilty of serious breaches of conduct which will re-act against us.

It is always a good plan to endeavor to get the other fellow's point of view and certainly it is highly necessary for us to study the opinions and ideals of the Chinese people among whom our lot is cast.

It is a fact that since the days of Li Hung-chang the Chinese have developed a national coherence and ideas of patriotism which were then non-existent. They are now conscious of an *amour propre* and regard for their country which must be reckoned with by all foreigners who have any regard for their future well-being in China.

We have reached a crisis in our Municipal life which has been precipitated by the unwise taxation action of the last Ratepayers meeting.

Our Chinese fellow Ratepayers demand recognition and are entitled to be satisfied. A threat has been made not to pay the Spring taxes unless some concession be granted. The question is therefore one of urgency.

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There are two ways in which the situation may be met:

1. A direct refusal.
2. A concession to the demand.

First. It is undoubtedly possible for the Council, with armed forces under its control and in the exercise of its undoubted legal right, to repress the movement and compel the payment of taxes.

The result would be disastrous. Such action would embitter Chinese and Foreign relations and cause an estrangement which is the last thing either side desires at this juncture when we are all trying to 'get together.' Reports of such forceful proceedings would travel all over China and reach inland places in a most distorted form. Without doubt in every case the version retailed would be to the detriment of Foreigners' reputation.

On every possible ground therefore the Council must reject this method of dealing with the problem.

Second. It is incumbent upon us to consider the request sympathetically and devise means of satisfying our Chinese fellow citizens. I suggest below how, in my opinion, this can best be done.

I maintain that the request to be allowed representation is a most reasonable one. It is entirely along the lines of all Anglo-Saxon political development. It is truism to say that there must be no taxation without representation. The history of our nations is a history of a struggle to establish and protect the right of the tax-payer to decide the amount and methods of collection and distribution of the taxes he shall be called upon to pay.

When the Chinese therefore say "We pay a large sum in taxes but are never consulted and have no voice in our own government," our own sense of political justice spontaneously admits the reasonableness of this demand. It is a claim we cannot resist and still be true to our own political ideals.

The shallow thinker says this is a Foreign Settlement and if the Chinese do not like it they can go elsewhere, the present conditions were well known when they came and they must abide by the rules and regulations and so on. By exactly the same line of reasoning we have no rights or status in China. Equally shallow Chinese thinkers have said we did not ask Foreigners to come to China and if they come they must conform to our laws and so on.

We have to deal with facts. The Chinese are in our settlement and will remain here and we should not attempt to put them out even if we could. Neither can the Chinese oust foreigners from China. It would not be to the advantage of either party to get rid of the other.

For better or worse we are destined to live together. Each side has a claim on the other to a full and generous consideration of its rights. The large Chinese population in our midst has on every ground a right to participate in the government and taxation of this influential, but at present politically inarticulate section of our cosmopolitan community.

Other speakers say " Let the Chinese show that they can manage their own affairs and then they can have a share in the government of this settlement." A little consideration will show this argument has no force. Whatever they do elsewhere does not affect this Shanghai Settlement problem which stands by itself and must be dealt with by itself.

There is a fear that if Chinese have representatives upon the Council there will be at once inaugurated a reign of graft and that inefficiency of administration will make itself promptly felt. There need be no fear on this score for they will not be admitted to the undivided control of the Settlement and can not therefore introduce the methods which obtain in the native settlement adjoining the Foreign Settlements. Admittedly it is a horrible thought to contemplate the Foreign Settlements sinking to the utterly disgraceful, from a good government standpoint, level of the Chapei and native city administrations. We need not be in any way disturbed by such a possibility for it will be just as remote under the new scheme as at present.

A full consideration of all the questions in review leads to the conclusion that a concession to the reasonable requests of our Chinese fellow citizens is inevitable. The question is " What is the solution ? "

I suggest the following as the way out of the difficulty :

1. The preparation of a voting register of Chinese on exactly the same lines as Foreigners with exactly the same qualifications and regulations. That is, Foreigners and Chinese would be on exactly the same footing.

2. The Chinese electorate shall be invited as early as possible, say during the months of January and February this year to elect three qualified Chinese Ratepayers to serve on a consulting Committee to advise with the Council on all Chinese matters.

3. The Council shall announce that they are taking immediate steps to amend the Land Regulations so as to extend the number of Councillors from 9 to 12 of whom 3 shall be Chinese and elected by Chinese. The 9 Foreign members shall continue to be elected as at present.

4. The number of Chinese Ratepayers to be present at the Ratepayers meeting shall be determined by the Council and the Consulting Chinese Committee and the number so decided upon shall be elected by the Chinese Ratepayers at the same time as the Foreign and Chinese members of Council are elected.

I feel sure that the granting of the above four points would satisfy the vast bulk of our Chinese fellow citizens : the extremists on both sides can he disregarded.

The disadvantages attending these innovations will be no more than now exist whilst the advantages will be enormous. I enumerate a few.

1. Causes of friction and misunderstanding with the Chinese would be vastly reduced if not altogether eliminated.

As a case in point, some of the older residents will remember a dozen years ago the fears that were engendered by the drilling of considerable bodies of Chinese volunteers on the borders of the Settlement. All kinds of rumor and suspicion got afloat and both Foreigners and Chinese were perturbed. As a member of the then Council I suggested that the way to draw the teeth of the bitterness of the movement would be to invite the Chinese to form a body of Chinese volunteers under the Council and as part of our regular Volunteer Forces. This was adopted. Immediately the whole movement on our borders collapsed and the Chinese Volunteers have ever since been a creditable detachment of our Civic Forces. Exactly the same favorable results will follow the present suggested action.

2. Our method of elections will afford an object lesson and an instruction to the Chinese electors who will thus become accustomed to the electoral methods of an enlightened democracy. It will have an excellent effect all over the Republic.

3. The Chinese Councillors will have a direct insight into the methods adopted by modern Councils and will learn how honest and efficient democratic government is carried on and will be able to influence very widely Chinese Councils far afield.

4. We have an excellent opportunity of showing the Chinese how we treat those who are associated with us and thus invite on a far wider field a reciprocity of treatment elsewhere in the Republic.

5. Extension of the Settlement and all kinds of questions on the Settlement borderlands adjustment will be the more easily tackled and are likely to reach happy and desirable solutions when we are assisted by our Chinese councillors.

6. The Chinese will feel that they are at last one with us and associated with us in mutual government which will satisfy them and us and they will harmoniously work together with us in a way heretofore impossible. The influence of this step will effect Chinese and Foreign relationships throughout the Country.

7. Finally there will be a practical acknowledgment that we intend what we say when we

talk of "getting together" and desiring closer cooperation with the Chinese.

From whatever standpoint therefore the question is regarded, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the granting of the request for a share in the Municipal government of the Settlement by the Chinese and they will gain equally with ourselves.

A new era will be inaugurated in China by this move which however will be nothing new to Britons, for we ever associate with ourselves in government, as in Hongkong, Singapore and all the Colonies, the natives of the countries we administer. The experiment is therefore neither novel or daring but one that has been well tried and everywhere successfully. It will be equally successful here in Shanghai. I have no doubt but the good sense of the community will cause them to agree in the main to my proposals.

The Serious Hoarding of Silver Dollars

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

CHINESE native bankers and merchants are hoarding silver dollars almost as fast as the mints can turn them out and have practically absorbed the great stocks of dollars which once were in circulation. This special condition of the Chinese financial situation is alarming the government authorities who are dealing with the urgent question of national currency reform. The responsibility for this condition is undoubtedly the people's lack of confidence in the paper notes issued by the state banks and the localization of the circulation of the notes issued by the foreign banks or Chinese-foreign banks doing business in China. Fear is expressed in Chinese financial circles that unless measures are immediately taken to cope with the awkward situation that a serious panic may result with consequent suffering all around.

In an interview last week, Mr. Chang Chia-ngau, Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, declared that it is necessary to restore public confidence in the government bank notes by the raising of the moratorium as a preliminary measure to avert the threatening financial crisis. He said that the silver reserve of the various Chinese and foreign banks in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow at present amounts to less than $30,000,000. Unfortunately this amount of silver dollars, he believed, is rapidly disappearing from the market on account of hoarding by those who are afraid to place reliance in the government and provincial bank notes.

Private Chinese bankers who realize the difficulty of encouraging the use of notes of the government banks because of the political trouble to which they are constantly subject, are trying to organize a union reserve bank to issue notes. They hold the view that the public will have confidence in such a bank upon its establishment, as it is to be organized and financed by many commercial banks of good standing, and its notes are to be circulated by them. Irrespective of the change of the political situation in China, the confidence of the people in the bank will always be maintained, they believe.

Another reason for this movement is the fear in Chinese circles that the silver dollars that are not hoarded will eventually find their way into the vaults of the foreign banks whose notes are circulated at par on the market. They feel that the unstable government makes this plan of a union reserve bank an absolute necessity, but Vice-Governor Chang pointed out that as long as the remaining (Peking) notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications amounting to $35,000,000 are still depreciated no notes, either issued by the union reserve bank or other banks, can enjoy the confidence of the people.

"My opinion on this matter, "said Mr. Chang, "is that we must completely raise the moratorium and recall all the depreciated notes on the market and replace them with new notes the value of which remains at par. This alone

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can restore public confidence in paper currency, which is of vital importance to the country no matter whether the union reserve bank or any other banks issue new notes which undoubtedly aim at the partial solution of the currency problem.

"Some time ago the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications discussed the problem carefully and came to the conclusion that it would be expedient for the government to issue another domestic loan with which to recall the depreciated notes on the market at once. The detailed plans connected with the proposed flotation of the domestic loan are outlined briefly as follows:—

"1. The Ministry of Finance shall issue a domestic loan to the amount of say $40,000,000 at 6 per cent interest per year. The bonds shall be redeemable in ten years by drawings which are to take place twice a year.

"2. The ministry of Finance shall make out a table showing the amount of interest payable on the aforesaid bonds every year and send it to the Inspector-General of Customs so that he can hand over to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications every year a sum out of the customs surplus fund to be deposited for the loan service. In case the customs surplus is not sufficient for the purpose the Ministry of Finance shall raise funds and hand them over to the Inspector-General of Customs to make up the deficit.

"3. Commencing on the date of the issue of the said bonds, the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Currency Reform shall jointly appoint special officials to ascertain the exact amount of Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in circulation and in their vaults, and after the investigation no new issue of Peking notes shall be allowed.

"4. The bonds shall be issued by the Bureau of Domestic Loans in exchange for Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications within a certain period of time. After the expiration of the period, the issue of the bonds shall be discontinued, and those who still have Peking notes on hand will be given by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications special deposit notes which shall be redeemed in accordance with the regulations governing the aforementioned bonds. All the bonds which remain after the expiration of the period shall be handed over to the two banks to cover the payment of interest and the redemption of deposit notes issued by them.

"5. From the date on which the issue of the bonds is discontinued, no Peking notes of the two banks shall be received by any official organs of the country.

"6. Prior to the expiration of the period, arrangements shall be made by the two Banks for the issue of a certain amount of convertible notes with the authorization of the Central government. A set of regulations as the issue of such notes which should be strictly followed.

"7. The detailed regulations concerning the issue and subscription of the above-mentioned bonds shall be promulgated by Presidential Mandate.

"8. The government shall hand over to the two Banks all the redeemed Peking notes and the non-issued bonds in the same manner as described in the regulations governing the 7th year domestic bonds.

"By such means it would not be difficult to clear the market of all the available depreciated notes and start the financial slate anew. At the present time the depreciated notes of the Bank of China amount to only $20,000,000. The combined amount of the notes of the two banks is a little over $35,000,000. A year ago it was $90,000,000. In a few months, the new bonds if promptly issued would be sold, and the moratorium consequently raised.

The suspension of specie payment on Peking notes has not only invited complants of the people, but has considerably under-mined the credit of the government. In view of all this, both my associates aud myself hope that the government will take our plan into consideration and accept it; We are also appealing to the public for support. The scheme is certainly beneficial to every one."

Peking, January 3, 1920.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The British Gov't and the "China Companies"

References: Pp. 197-200

Questions: 1. What are "China Companies" and how are they affected by the new Order? 2. What is held to be the true cause of Order? 3. Why has it been held by some to be directed against Americans? 4. Give reasons for and against this reasoning. 5. How does it affect Chinese business? 6. Show how this order is in reality advantageous to American business. 7. Why should a U. S. Federal law be passed for the incorporation of firms in China? 8. What lessons were taught by the war as to the organization of business in China? 9. How has the war affected trade competition in the Far East? 10. What does this argue as to the need for a reliable News Service?

Topic 2: Chinese Students and French Education

References: Pp. 200-201

Questions: 1. What cause can you assign for the great exodus of Chinese students to France? 2. How many have already gone? 3. What special arrangements are being made to aid Chinese students in France? 4. What advantages to France and to China will accrue from this educational development?

Topic 3: General Hsu and Mongolia

References: Pp. 201-2,216.

Questions: 1. When did General Hsu return to Urga? 2. How long does he expect to be away from Peking? 3. Where are his headquarters to be? 4. Who will look after Mongolian-Chinese interests after his return? 5. Under "Autonomy" which nation influenced Mongolia? 6. What is the fear now expressed by the *Sin Wen Pao* as to the "influence" in that country?

Topic 4: The Significance of the Pacific Ocean in the 20th Cent.

References: Pp. 206-8,234,235.

Questions: 1. Name the leading states bordering on the Pacific Ocean? 2. Who is the Premier of Australia? 3. What was the attitude taken by Australia in the disposition of the German islands in the South Pacific? 4. What is the present, and the potential population of Australia? 5. It is claimed that Japan is anxious to have the alliance with England renewed. Does this have anything to do with this question?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: A review of the Boycott movement

References: Pp. 208-12,214,219, 220.

Questions: 1. What are the arguments given to show that this is a purely national movement? 2. How have the government schools helped? 3. It is said that Missionary schools have helped also; does this prove as much as the help of the gov't schools? Why? 4. What are the sources for the figures quoted? Are these sources important? 5. In what goods has the Japanese trade most suffered? 6. How has her carrying trade been affected? 7. "Japan today is not a menace to China but a menace to herself." Explain.

Topic 2. Western Education in China

References: Pp. 202,204,206.

Questions: 1. Where were these remarks on education delivered? 2. Who was Coleman Bridgeman? (Note: A mistake is made in the *Review* in the name i. e. it is Bridgeman, not Goodman. For a further account of his life see the *Encyclopedia Sinica*) 3. How many pupils are there in China? 4. How much *per capita* is alloted in the educational budget? How does this compare with advanced countries?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Agricultural Development in China

Refererences: Pp. 237-40,243.

Questions: 1. What are the two reasons for the desire on the part of Mr. Yih to see China develop her agricultural resources? 2. What is his opinion as to the cause of labor unrest in the West? 3. Do you think this is a reasonable explanation? 4. Find out the percentage of the people of Russia who depend upon agriculture. (Encyclopedia Brit. v. 23, p. 888) 5. Is the present condition of Russia an argument for or against Mr. Yih's opinion? 6. How does Mr. Yih plan to earn the gratitude of the nations that have suffered from the war? 7. What is meant by the phrase, "It is a matter of give and take"? 8. Do you know any agricultural products that the Chinese have and that the foreigners do not have? 9. How does the present work of Sir Alexander Hosie fit in with the plans presented in this article? 10. Why, in the opinion of Mr. Yih, should China use foreigners in her development; why should she use foreign capital? Discuss his reasons. 11. On p. 243 we are are told that the yield of rice in China is high. Is this inconsistent with the opinions expressed in Mr. Tong's article?

Topic 2. The Use of Milk in China

References: Pp. 240-1.

Questions: 1. It is frequently said that the use of milk among the Chinese is increasing. Is this true? 2. Write a paper on the subject stating the results of your own observation. 3. Plot a curve showing a line for each column of statistics; dozens of tins, value in taels and value in U. S. dollars. After you have studied these three lines try to answer the question: which is the better measure of the import of milk; value in taels or dollars or the amount of milk?

Topic 3: A Far Eastern Fair in Java

References: P. 241.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word "fair" as it is used here? 2. What do you consider to be the advantages from the holding of such a fair? 3. Do you know whether China has ever held a fair for the Far East or for the world? 4. Do you think it would be a good thing to do so?

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News from North China

Mrs. C. D. Tenney gave an at home at her home on New Year's afternoon from four until seven.

General Wang Ting-cheng, the newly appointed Tartar-General of Chahar, will leave the Capital for his new post at the beginning of January.

A report has been received in Peking of the death of General Feng Yu-hsiang, Defence Commissioner in Southern Hunan, and popularly known as the Christian General.

Lieutenant Fricke, Lieutenant Bell and Lieutenant Stent have recently come to Peking from the United States and are stationed at the American Marine Guard in the Capital.

E. W. Frazar, head of Messrs. E. W. Frazar and Company, who has been in Peking and Tientsin for several days visiting the Company's representatives, left on Monday evening for his home in Tokio.

J. W. Parsons and W. F. Bann, of the British American Tobacco Co., left Peking for Kalgan on Sunday morning, after having spent a few days in the Capital. H. W. Weir, of the same company, left for Chinwangtao on the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews entertained many of their friends at the Peking Club on Tuesday evening. On the occasion they showed hand-painted pictures of Yunnan, which they took when they were on the hunting trip.

The Belgian Consul in Tientsin left on Wednesday for Belgium. Many of his Chinese friends saw him off. Among them was General Yang I-te, Police Commissioner of Tientsin and Chihli. A guard of honor was at the station.

The attempts of the students of the Peiyang University to get rid of their new president, Dr. Feng, have proved a failure. The Civil Governor of Chihli has informed them that to give in on this matter would be injurious to general interests.

General Tien Chung-yu, former Tartar general of Chahar, has been appointed Military Governor of Shantung, to replace General Chang Shu-yuan, who could not get along with the new Civil Governor. He left Peking for Tsinan last Saturday.

Admiral Gleaves, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet of the American Navy, is expected to arrive in Tientsin on Saturday. He will be met by Honor Guards from the Police and Civil Governor's Yamen, and a detachment of the 15th U. S. Infantry.

Commander and Mrs. Hutchins of the American legation entertained about two hundred people at a dance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, Saturday evening, December 27th, in honor of Admiral Gleaves of the Asiatic Fleet and his staff.

E. L. McCallie, who represented the Mongolian Trading Company in Urga during the last year, was in Peking for a few days at the beginning of this week with his wife. He has now returned to Tientsin to

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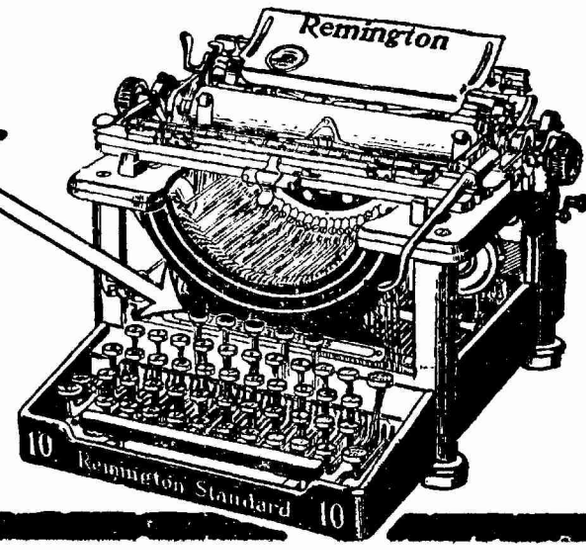

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rejoin the firm of Fearon, Daniel and Company, where he was formerly employed.

The British legation has informed the Chinese government that a Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire is being conferred on the Governor of Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang) and a Companionship of the same order on the Taoyin of Kashgar for valuable services rendered during the war.

Major W. S. Nathan, general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, will sail on January 18 from Shanghai on the *s. s. Shinyo Maru* for San Francisco, whence he will proceed to England *via* New York. Major Nathan's trip is of a business nature. His family will remain in Tientsin.

The Committee formed to aid destitute Russians in Tientsin as well as other parts of China have arranged a paper fancy dress Carnival to take place at the Empire Cafe in Tientsin. Subscriptions are being received by Mme. Tiedemann, wife of the Russian Consul-General, for the Russian relief fund.

General Feng Kuo-chang, former President of the Republic of China, died at 11.30 on Sunday evening at his residence in Peking. The government has instructed various official organizations to place their flags at half-mast for three days as a mark of honor to the late General Feng who will be given a state burial.

Sixty Mongolian Lamas and Nobles have arrived in Peking from Outer Mongolia to receive decorations by the Republican government, which appreciates their assistance in connection with the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. A number of other Lamas will be requested to come to Peking for similar honors.

On Monday evening, the members of the Chihli River Commission in Tientsin, gave a farewell dinner to John R. Freeman, Consulting Engineer of the American International Corporation, Joseph Ripley, and J. W. Beardsley, Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers of the Grand Canal Board respectively in the A. B. C. Club in Tientsin.

J. W. Beardsley, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, left on Wednesday for America by way of Shanghai. He will go to California for recuperation of his health. Many of his friends and members of the Board saw him off at the Tientsin station.

Cablegrams have been received by the Peking officials stating that Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs and China's Chief Delegate to the European Peace Conference and would arrive in Peking towards the end of January.

Professor Charles K. Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian College, after having briefly visited North China, left on Wednesday morning for Shanghai where he will sail for the United States. He expects to return to China on October next. During his stay in America, he will tour extensively.

The new Sino-Italian bank has been officially registered by the Chinese government and at the Italian Consulate in Tientsin. At the first shareholders' meeting Senator Wu Tsung-lian, former Minister at Rome, was elected president of the new bank with

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Chiang Chow-huang, son of General Chiang Kuei-ti (Tartar-General of Jehol) as Vice-president.

His Excellency and Madame Tcheng Loh entertained sixty guests at dinner at their home on Monday evening, in honor of Admiral Gleaves, his staff and members of the families who are accompanying them. Among the guests were the members of the American legation, Admiral Sah, Minister of the Navy, Admiral Hsu, Vice-Minister of the Navy, and Admiral Tsai.

A discussion is now going on in Peking between the Chinese government and the Diplomatic Body concerning the question of a Chinese national tariff for the collection of duties upon goods from nations which have made no tariff agreement with China. The Chinese government considered that the revised tariff which came into operation in August was in many respects unfavorable to China.

E. Carleton Baker, former American Consul-General at Mukden, and Mrs. Baker, spent several hours in Tientsin visiting at the home of Mr. Baker's sister, Mrs. Richards, Monday afternoon, returning to Mukden on the midnight train. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will take a trip to America as soon as they can book passage, returning in June, when he will engage in the import and export business in Mukden.

Negotiations for the extension of the period of the Chu-Chin Railway agreement between the Chinese government and Mr. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Company, are reported to have come to a deadlock. The Minister of Communications appears to be unwilling to proceed with the present arrangement whereby a technical staff is kept at the expense of the government and no work is to be undertaken in the near future.

C. L. L. Williams was appointed co-director of Wine and Tobacco Administration on the evening of December 29th. For eighteen months he has been Second Secretary of the American legation in Peking and was once representative of the American Bank Note Company of New York. Mr. Williams is a son of E. T. Williams, former American charge d'Affaires in Peking and former chief of the Far Eastern Division in Washington D. C.

Edward B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Company, who recently concluded the wine and tobacco loan with the Chinese government, has returned to Peking, and written to Lu Hsueh-pu, director of the Department of Public Loans of the Ministry of Finance expressing his regret for the circulation by the Chinese press of a groundless report to the effect that Mr. Lu received a portion of the discount of the loan.

The Chairman and the Vice-chairman of the Committee on the Unification of Railway Statistics and Accounts, Shen Chi, Chief Technical Expert, and Yu Jen-feng, assistant director of the Tientsin Pukow Railway, respectively, gave a dinner last Saturday evening in honor of four railway advisers who have been specially engaged to advise the Ministry of Communications on the unification of railway engineering and mechanics. They are: Mr. Johnson from

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Peking, January 2, 1920.

News from Central China

The Second Squadron of the Chinese Navy now in Hupeh is attempting to establish a wireless communication among the gunboats. Four points have been chosen where provisional wireless installation will be made for practice.

The Japanese have now organized a syndicate in Hunan for the development of the various mineral resources in that province. And according to the Asiatic News Agency despatch, the syndicate is a Sino-Japanese organization.

Additional importance will be given to afforestation work in the province in 1920 as the provincial government will be required to report the forestry conditions each month together with their report to the Ministry of the Interior.

Exports from Hankow during the past week are not very brisk in general, although Japanese exported fairly large amounts of various produces. Small quantities of wood oil, gall nuts and some goatskins were exported to the United States.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Defence Commissioner of Changteh and a brave fighter, is dead according to a report from the office of the Military Governor. General Feng was a Christian and is known for his ability in keeping his soldiers under good discipline.

Tu Sih-quei, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron of the Chinese Navy, left on Monday for Shanghai where he is to confer with Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet. After that he will proceed to Peking on official business.

On account of the death of former President Feng Kuo-chang all Chinese organizations in Hankow and Wuchang displayed their flags at half mast. Two representatives of the military and civil governors of Hupeh were sent to Tientsin to express their condolence to the bereaved family.

An immense summer hotel is being projected for Kuling by a joint stock company organized by some Japanese business men. The capital of this modern hotel is fixed at one million yen, and some promoters believe the enterprise will guarantee a dividend of ten percent for the first five years.

The post of assistant inspecting commissioner of the Yangtze Valley has been abolished by presidential mandate, so that hereafter only General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, will remain supreme as High Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley from Shanghai to Ichang in Hupeh.

News has been received that a Japanese company is trying to amalgamate with the Electric Light Company in the district of Kian, Kiangsi. Chinese merchants in Kian decided to boycott this company and are trying to urge the authorities to cancel the registration of the company.

The Hankow Police Commissioner announces in the local Chinese press that as a result of an officia-

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investigation into the case of outrage by the government troops on the students of a girl school in Anhwei, the report is found to be untrue, and all accounts connected with the outrage should not be credited.

All schools in Ichang, government, private and missionary, held a mass meeting last week under the supervision of the officials who watch with vigilance all anti-Japanese propaganda. The result of the meeting is the inauguration of the Ichang Students Union as a permanent organization, but no rioting demonstration is reported.

The Yangtze River is very low at present, and especially in the upper reaches. Steamers have great trouble in navigating through the Sunday Island which is sometimes almost impassable. There are very few steamers on the Ichang-Chungking run just now, and both the Jardine, Matheson and Company and Butterfield and Swire are trying tugs and lighters for the service.

The Hupeh industrial commissioner has taken a decidedly important step in the improvement of sericulture in China. The plan drawn up provides that every district should at least establish one free sericultural school for girls to accomodate 60 students. The initial expenses will be met jointly by the district and the provincial treasury to help the running expenses.

One month of the arrears of the pay of soldiers in Hupeh was paid on December 30 in cash. Each soldier received about four dollars besides boarding. The disbandment of superfluous troops in the province will begin in January when about 20 per cent will be dismissed. According to information secured, the work of disbanding troops will not be very difficult on the ground that the names of so many soldiers now not actually in the ranks are still on the pay roll.

The preliminary agreement of the contract signed between the governor of Hunan and British mining engineer at Hankow providing for the development of the valuable mineral deposits in Hunan has been cancelled through the inteference of the government. The chief opponents of this mining contract are former Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, and General Tien Wen-nieh, Minister of the Interior and concurrently Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The College of Yale in China, the Hunan-Yale Medical School and the Y. M. C. A., School in Changsha resumed their classes on January 2, after a period of official holiday on account of the clashing between the governor and students in their anti-Japanese demonstration. It has been announced that the length of the Chinese New Year races will be cut down to two weeks. All returning students will be able to complete the year's work according to the schedule. There is no sign of the government schools in Changsha resuming their work.

The students' boycott propaganda in Wuchang is still steadily and patiently carried on despite the pressure of the officials. Ten men groups are formed to approach the shopkeepers individually to appeal to them personally not to deal with Japanese merchants and their goods. The headquarters of the Students Union were closed by the soldiers. But the proposal to dismiss schools ahead of the winter recess by way of avoiding troubles has been abandoned by the authorities. News from the different small districts in Hupeh says that boycott is being propagated by the gentry.

The recent report from Hunan has it that the shooting of General Feng Yu-hsiang, a Christian military leader in Changteh, which resulted in the death of Dr. O. T. Logan, head of the Presbyterian Mission, was not by a demented soldier, but by a man acting under Japanese instigation. General Feng and his colleague General Wu Fei-fu in Hangchow are the only military leaders in China that urged the government, following the Foochow affair, to adopt a strong attitude toward Tokyo and pledged their forces to back up the government if Japan refused to accede to the demands of reparation.

A good deal of excitement prevails among the Chinese social workers in the Chinese city of Hankow in connection with the order of General Wang Chan-yuan to force the Hankow Union Society to reorganize into fire brigades, evidently for fear of anti-Japanese movements among them. The above union is composed of 38 civilian social organs that have been instrumental in rebuilding the new Chinese city of Hankow after the old city was burned during the 1911 Revolution. At a recent meeting the different organs, with an unanimous vote, decided to protest on the ground that the union has the official sanction of the Central Government.

Forty-five bales of poppy seeds weighing nearly two catties each, directed to Changsha for General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, and originated at Fengtien, were in evidence at the Wuchang Railway Station last week. They were escorted

by a government troop, but before the seeds left the station the story had been spread and many students and Chinese interested personally reached the seed supply. Having found everything true, the students with their own camera on hand decided to take a photo of the pile of bales. The soldiers, however, seized the film and camera by force and insisted upon arresting the student who operated the camera. Toward the end of last week, nearly half of the seeds were sent forward, and it is undetstood that an instruction from Peking orders the poppy seeds now in custody be burned publicly.

The recent student movement in Hankow and Wuchang has been more than once openly condemned by the military governor who characterizes it as a Bolshevik movement. As measure to suppress the propagation of the Bolshevik doctrines, General Wang Chan-yuan has ordered all officials concerned to stop the dissemination of Bolshevik literature and to accord the workmen due care and attention as to their living. This, General Wang declares, will reduce the chance for Bolshevik machination. In an interview with the leading gentry of Hankow, General Wang expressed the opinion that Bolshevism is making rapid inroad into the heart of China and that the student periodicals are lining up with the horrible Bolshevism. He further asserted that he would bring pressure to bear on the school boys and kill men if necessary.

Hankow, January 3, 1920.

News From Honan

Military Governor Chao delivered a lecture in the Girls' Normal School at 3 p.m. on December 27.

The First Middle School has decided to hold a dramatic performance on New Year's Day in the Kiangsu Guild.

Liu Chien-chung of Tangyin has been decorated by the Civil Governor for contributing $600 for educational purposes.

Teachers of the 15th region have been examined and 10 high primary and 16 citizens school teachers have passed the examination.

The Students' Union has decided to raise a fund by holding dramatic performances in the Feng Lo Theater on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst.

Beginning from January 7, 1920, Postal Savings Banks were organized in the Nankwan Office of Kaifeng and the Second Class Office in Loyang.

Mrs. Hwang, mother of Hwang Wei-hsuan of Tenghsien, having contributed $1,000 for flood relief fund, was given by the Civil Governor a wooden tablet.

Magistrate Hung Show-chang is very popular for his enthusiasm on education and industry, his measures of gambling prohibition, and his fair judgment on judicial affairs.

A special service was held in the Canadian Church Mission on December 25 to celebrate Christmas. At the same meeting, communion was served and a sermon was given by Bishop W. C. White.

The Y. M. C. A. annual meeting was held in the Canadian Church Mission on December 31, 1919 at 7 o'clock. At this meeting, music was played, accounts reported, speeches delivered and moving pictures were shown to the audience.

A Political Research Club has been organized by the Training Institution and Han Yun-chang has been elected president, Sun Cheng-yu, vice-president and Chao Chie, Chang Tse-chun, Cheng Yu-jen, Pen Yu-wen and Lung Min-hsin to be the honorary presidents.

The Anti-opium Association has decided to take the following measures: (a) to ask the Police Headquarters to co-operate with the Association in investigation; (b) to organize investigation Groups; and (c) to write letters to magistrates, offices and Churches of all districts asking them to investigate cultivation, selling, and transportation of opium.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, January 2, 1920.

News from South China

Two tigers are reported to have been on the White Cloud Hills, just off the city of Canton.

The Pui Ying School, Canton old boys have pledged to support an instructor of that school or make a contribution of at least $1,200 a year.

The directors of the Kwangtung Tramway Co., owing to popular protest, are reported to have agreed to invite no more foreign applications for shares.

Chang Chi-yao is reported to have contracted a loan of two hundred thousand taels from American merchants with the mines in Hunan as security.

A shipment of silver bullion consisting of more than one hundred in gold was received recently by the Canton government mint for coinage purposes.

Only one of the four prisoners who escaped from the Victoria Goal, Hongkong and murdered an English warder and one Indian guard, has been rearrested so far.

Cheng Fook Tung, of Haiphong, plans to come to Canton and start a cotton mill. Mr. Cheng at present operates three cotton mills in French Indo-China.

The director of the Nanning, Kwangsi Agricultural Experiment Station reports great progress in the planting of wood oil trees, cotton, and camphor wood trees.

It is currently reported that C. C. Wu will be appointed a peace delegate to the Internal Peace Con ference at Shanghai to succeed Hu Han-min, who resigned sometime ago.

Another release of the custom surplus will b- made within a few weeks, the military government'e participation of same being said to amount to eighs hundred thousand taels.

Several resolutions are before the National Assembly calling for the holding of a presidential election and the formation of a regular and independent government in the South.

The Macao medical authorities claim to be in possession of the best X-ray apparatus in the Eastt The apparatus was recently acquired in the United States for the sum of $20,000.

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, Y. P., has been delegated to make a trip to the United States for the purpose of buying machinery for the Canton arsenal. The arsenal proposes to make its own steel.

The Lisbon, Portugal government has sent a reply to the request of the Opium Farm for a reduction of $800,000 per year in the payment of $7,000,000, it makes yearly to the government.

The editor of the *China Mail*, (Hongkong), has been fined $50 by the court of that city for contempt of court, arising through a comment his paper made regarding a case before that tribunal.

On December 25, 1919, all Military and local government offices in the Southwest celebrated the fourth anniversary of the Yunnan Revolution which ended Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical scheme.

Colonel H. St. Clair Smallwood, of the Handley Aeroplane Co., delivered a lecture on "Modern Aviation," on December 19, before the members of the Canton General Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

According to a count taken by the police department there are at present but ten automobiles and fourteen motor cars in Canton, but that with the opening of the new highways there will soon be many more.

The British American Tobacco Company has sent four students from Canton to the United States to study. After completion of their term, the graduates will be offered positions in the company, if they see fit to accept.

Rice smuggling is again raging in the Canton district, for export in Hongkong and other places where the price of rice is much higher. Many officials are smuggling rice through the agency of government gunboats.

The Hongkong Shipping strike was called off by the China Coast Officers on December 21, following the receipt of a letter from the Shipowners Protection Association accepting arbitration on terms offered by the guild.

Dr. Wong Chung Yick has been engaged as medical professor at the Hongkong University. His name appeared first in the list of successful candidates for the professorship, at an examination recently held in London.

The Administrative Council of the military government, in reply to a telegram from Premier Chin Yun-peng of Peking, asked if the North wants peace why not replace Wang I-tang as the North's Chief Peace Delegate.

Chengtu advices report that there is serious trouble between General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan and General Hsiung Keh-Wu of Szechuan over the stationing of Yunnan troops in Szechuan territory at the expense of the Chengtu treasury.

The Chinese Benevolent Association of Mexico has cabled to the Military government through the *Canton Times*, their protest against the Foochow affair saying: "Unite and fight for integrity. Die rather than surrender. We are backing you."

Senator Lo Sun, chief secretary to the Southern Peace Delegation at Shanghai, arrived in Canton recently to report on the work of the remaining Southern peace delegates there, and at the same time to attend the Constitutional Convention, of which he is a member.

General Lan Tien-wei writes to the Administrative directors at Canton recommending that the historical founder of the Chinese nation, Huangti, should be cannonized in the constitution and elevated to the exalted position as head of the national religion.

Military Governor Tan Chi-yao of Yunnan, has sent two of his trusted aids to the South Seas for the purpose of interesting rich Chinese overseas to supply the capital or get themselves interested in the development of the mines of which Yunnan province is said to be the richest in China.

The military government has instructed the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs to take up negotiations with the Portuguese authorities at Macao regarding the reclamation of tide lands at Green Island and the making of boundaries between Chinese and Portuguese territories.

General Ma Chai, director of the Canton Arsenal, was attacked by a bomb thrower on December 20, as he was proceeding on his way to pay a call on the Military Governor. The bomb exploded but did not hurt the general. The criminal continues at large. A $3,000 reward has been offered for his arrest.

Two hundred and fifty of the well-known women of Canton met on December 23, in Tien Ma Hong Street, Canton, and decided to organize a women's council in this city. Mrs. Chau Hsien, presided over the meeting. It was decided to demand greater power and more opportunity for the women of the nation.

A big interscholastic field meet, the first of the kind outside Kwangchow circuit, will take place in Shiukwan during January 16,17 and 18, 1920. Eight hundred student athletes will participate as well as five hundred soldiers of General Li Kan-yuen, commander of the Yunnan troops in Shiukwan, who has contributed $1,000 for the expenses.

The Canton Press Association reports that a draft agreement for the construction of a railroad between Chungking, Szechuan and Liuchowfu, Kwangsi, was signed several months ago at Shanghai by Chao Shih-chin, representative of the Chinese Overseas Industrial Company and Wong Po-chun, official representative of Kweichow province. The project has been approved of by the provincial assemblies of the three provinces affected. The new venture is reported to be capitalized at $20,000,000.

H. W.

Canton, Dec. 26, 1919.

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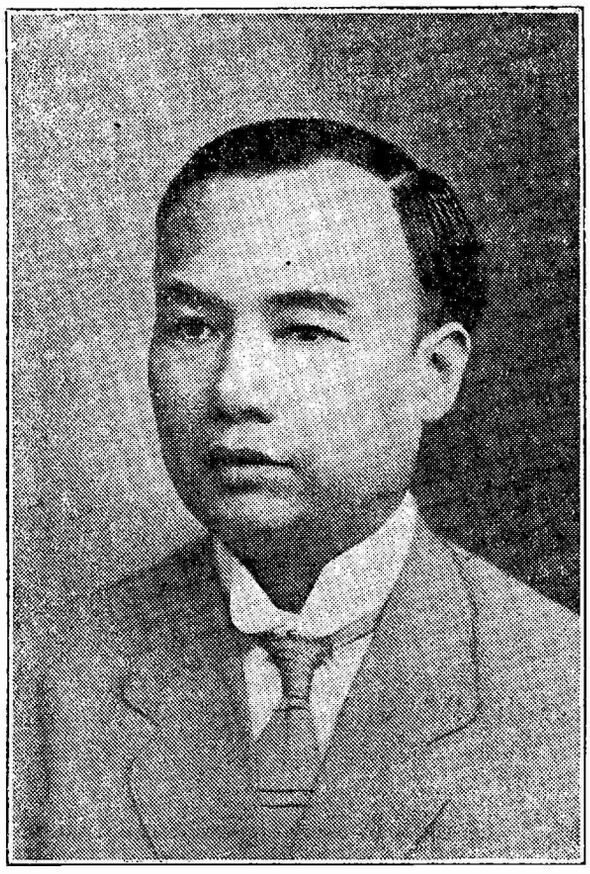
Who's Who in China



Mr. Kan Chiu-nan
(簡照南君)

Mr. Kan Chiu-nan, one of China's captains of industry and philanthropists, at Shanghai, was born in Liyung of the City of Nanhai, Kwangtung in 1872. As a youth he was clever and amiable and was rich with commercial instincts. When yet a boy of 13 he lost his father, who left behind him a widow and five children. Determined to support his mother and brothers even at his young age, he found employment with commercial interests to enable him to make a livelihood. At 17, he went to Japan. At first he dealt in marine products and drugs. Later, he went to Saigon and Annam and carried on business in cotton and provisions. Through his great shrewdness, he succeeded in every transaction.

Mr. Kan then returned to Japan and established the Shun Tai Steam Navigation Co., which was capitalised at first for only $3,000. The vessels were leased. Business expanded and the number of boats increased from one to five. An additional vessel was purchased and the service of the company was greatly enlarged. In a few years, the amount of capital of the company had increased from $3,000 to several hundred thousand.

In the year 1906, Mr. Kan and several friends of his came back to China and inaugurated the Nanyang Tobacco Co. As a result, Mr. Kan was unable to look after the Shun Tai Navigation Company in Japan. The Canton Maru, owned by the company, went aground shortly after his departure.

The newly established Nanyang Tobacco Company was capitalised at $100,000. Inside two years, the entire amount of the capital was exhausted and Mr. Kan and his brothers bought out the company. The name of the company was changed into the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co., to carry on the business of the old partnership.

Kill The Fires When They Are Small !

The time to extinguish a fire is when it starts. This refers to your home, your offices, godown, schools, motor-boat or automobile.

Fire and anxiety about possible fires cause worry, sadness and loss of money.

A small sum invested in *FYRFYTER* will end your worries because it will kill the fires when they are small.

In Brass *$12.00*
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Refilling-fluid, per tin *2.00*

It never clogs and is always ready for even a child to use

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The business met with success and failure in succession, but Mr. Kan was determined to improve the outputs and in the first year of the Republic, the balance sheet showed a slight profit for the first time. From then on, the profit increased year by year. In the fourth year of the Republic, the company was registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as a limited company with a capitalisation of $1,000,000. In 1918, the company was again registered as a limited company with a capital of $5,000,000. The two factories of the company in Shanghai and Hongkong each gave employment to over 10,000 mill-hands daily.

Purchasing stations and godowns have been established in Fengyang, Anhui, and Weihsien, Shantung. The country producers are being taught to improve their outputs and select their plots for the cultivation of the tobacco leaves. Business of the company expanded in leaps and bounds and its products sell well in China as well as in foreign countries. Branch offices have been established in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Yingchow, Tsingtao, Tsinanfu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Pengpu, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Yunnan as well as in Chihli, Ipoh, Penang, Sorabaya, Singapore and Siam. Agencies have been established in Soochow, Hangchow, Tongshan, Paotingfu, Ichang, Shasi, Changsha, Yangchow, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Haimeng, Ningpo, Kashing, Shaoshing, Wengchow, Honan, Chefoo, Fengtien, Kirin, Changchun, Dalny, Urga, Shansi, Chungking, Kiukiang, Anking, Tatung, Nantungchow, Chungchow, Harbin, Kalgan and Shihchiachwang.

The business done by the firm during 1918 amounted to $13,000,000. The record of the work of Mr. Kan in the

CONFUCIUS

"If a mechanic wishes to produ
must first of all sharpen his to

—The Discourses of Confucius, Book VIII, Wei

TWO thousand years ago Con
teachings this simple
unconsciously, it has been followed
day after day.

Human experiences have
teachings of the ancient sages are of
govern the success or failure of big

ENGINEERING has bee
master key for developing Chi

工欲善其事
必先利其器

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roduce excellent work, he is tools."

Wei Ling Kung Chapter 15, Verse 9.

Confucius put down in his truth. Consciously or owed by the Chinese workers

e proved that the simple e often valuable axioms which big things.

been conceded to be the Chir's immense resources

and supplying modern equipment for her expanding commerce and industry, and

Machinery and Supplies

are the tools that make this Engineering feat possible. "Sharp Tools" are necessary to produce excellent work.

For this reason we have made direct connections with leading manufacturers to supply China with standard equipment along Engineering lines. Back of every piece of machinery and equipment we handle are the accumulated experiences of the manufacturers, the trustworthy recommendations of our engineers and the joint good will of our principals and our company for the welfare of the Chinese people.

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formation of the company is enviable. The company now stands as the foremost Chinese tobacco company in the country.

A reorganisation of the company is effected now and it is proposed to increase the capital to $15,000,000 in order to enable the extension of the trade.

Mr. Kan has a kindly disposition towards the poor and considers it his duty to serve his fellow countrymen. The amount of the contributions and alms that he has given to the poor has been considerable. In 1918, Mr. Kan took a trip to the United States just in time to see the war activities of America during the great conflict, he donated over $300,000 worth of cigarettes to the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

In China, Mr. Kan has contributed towards funds for the erection of schools and towards relief funds in work of famine and pestilence, in disease and the free distribution of medicine. It is estimated that his yearly philanthropic acts cost him several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When there was a rice shortage in Canton this year, which was a record disaster, Mr. Kan organised a food relief association, which enabled tens of thousands of people to survive the calamity. He also subscribed to the relief funds during the flood this autumn in Hupeh, Szechuen, Hunan, Kiangsu and Chekiang.

The family temple of Mr. Kan in Canton was recently washed away in a flood. A large sum was donated by Mr. Kan to reconstruct the buildings, thus giving shelter to many poor members of his family. Numberless widows, widowers and other helpless destitutes are benefitted by the benevolent acts.

In recognition of the charitable work done by Mr. Kan, the Second Class Chiaoho with the Grand Cordon was conferred on him recently by a Presidential Mandate

Mr. Ponson C. Chu
(朱揆生)

11-292

Mr. Ponson C. Chu, the noted Chinese attorney, is a graduate of Yale in political science and law in the class of 1909. He was born in Shanghai, 1885 and received his early college training at St. John's University, 1897 to 1904. He was married in 1902.

In September 1904, he arrived in America and prepared for college at the Central High School, Washington, D. C. In the following year he entered Yale, where the degree of B. A. was conferred on him in 1909. He was one of the most popular students on the Yale campus and was president of the Yale Chinese Students' Club and secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club at Yale in 1908. He was also manager of the Chinese Students' Monthly in the same year.

In the fall of 1909, Mr. Chu returned to China by way of Europe. In 1910, he passed the Imperial Ministry Examination for returned students and the degree of "Chu Jen" (M. A.) was given him by the Ta Ching government.

In May 1911, he passed the Imperial Palace Examination for civil service. Among the 400 candidates, he came out the eighteenth. By an imperial edict, he was appointed Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, from which office he resigned when the first revolution broke out in Wuchang.

Returning to Shanghai, Mr. Chu was appointed Commissioner of Education of Chapei and elected member of the Chapei Municipal Council, then alderman of the second ward of Chapei. When the second revolution broke out, he resigned from the office of the Commissioner of Education.

In 1913, upon application to the Ministry of Justice, he was licensed to practice as a lawyer. Since then, he has been practicing successfully in Shanghai.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 1. Japanese warships sent to Foochow are withdrawn.

January 3. News dispatch from Peking states cultivation of opium poppy is being forced on people of Fukien by officials.——Eighteen thousand Chinese shopkeepers of Shanghai pledged to deal no more in Japanese goods.

January 4. Peking dispatch states a number of provinces holding out stamp tax to pay military expenses.

January 6. Representatives of Chinese ratepayers of Shanghai meet with British Consul-General regarding representation on Municipal Council.——Report from Hangchow states Bolshevists are attempting to use Student Union to spread their creed.

January 7. Shanghai Chinese ratepayers proposals brought up for consideration of Municipal Council. ——First Korean woman refugee from native land reaches Shanghai.——$700,000 blaze destroys 200 Canton shops.

SIBERIA

January 3. Czechs at Irkutsk near break with Kolchak forces, maintaining neutral zone between the latter and the mutineers.

January 4. Report received that Japan will be permitted to increase Siberian forces and take steps to stop the Reds.

JAPAN

January 3. K. Kishi, Japanese envoy, leaves for Paris with Japan's ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

January 4. Premier Hara issues statement urging economy and cooperation between labor and capital.

GENERAL

January 1. Allies check shipping in German harbors before delivery.——New measures of economy being adopted in France to relieve present situation.

January 3. U. S. delivers German vessels to Great Britain.——Admiral Jellicoe announces plans to visit United States.——Arabs and French clash at Vaalbek.

January 4. Italian Premier denies report that Italy promised to yield Fiume.——Conditions in Vienna said to be appalling.——Death of Sir Horace Plankett announced.

January 5. Germany present army estimated at one million contrary to protocol.——Mexican government announces Chinese emigrants will be permitted to stay in country.

January 6. Steps taken in Paris to expel Turks from Europe.——Thirteen hundred Reds seized in raids in thirty-three cities of U. S., will be deported.——Major General Leonard Wood announces candidacy for President of the United States subject to action of Republican party.

January 7. Peace Conference insists Germany turn over 300,000 tons of floating docks to pay for destruction at Scapa Flow.——Russians in U. S. beg for citizenship following raids on Red headquarters.——Italian Premier discusses Fiume situation with Clemenceau.

Men and Events

J. O. P. Bland, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, January 3 on the s. s. *Yawata Maru.* Mr. Bland will remain in Shanghai about ten days before proceeding to Peking.

According to instructions received from the Geo. E. Keith Co., J. W. Baldwin will assume active management of the Walk Over Shoe store in Shanghai from January 1.

H. H. Dearing, formerly of the staff of the International Banking Corporation at Peking, is now a member of the staff of the bank at Hongkong. Mr. Dearing was recently married in Japan before going to South China.

The death of Charles Ogilvie of the Presbyterian Mission of Peking, occurred on December 31, at Peking. His death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Ogilvie attended the China-for-Christ Conference held recently in Shanghai, acting as interpreter for the meeting. He is survived by a wife and two sons.

Garner Curran, formerly secretary to the International Commerce Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and recently with the Y.M.C.A., in Siberia, who is now in Shanghai will address the Advertising Club of China on Wednesday January 14, in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:45 p.m.

The death occurred on January 5, of Thomas Reed Wheelock, at No. 29 Gordon Road, Shanghai. Mr. Wheelock was 78 years old and at the time of his death was making his home with his daughter, Mrs. F. Ayscough. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and first came to Shanghai in 1863, when he joined the firm of Wheelock and Co.

General Chang Tso-ping, former Vice-Minister of War, who has just returned from a tour in Europe and America, will speak on the subject of "The Situation of Balkan States and Europe," in the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road on Saturday, January 10, at 7 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Walter L. Runyon, has recently arrived in Shanghai to take charge of the religious and general literary work of Edward, Evans and Sons. Mr. Runyon previous to coming to Shanghai was in charge of library work in the Great Lakes section in the United States. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and is a native of Chicago, Ill.

Paul P. Whitham, special U. S. Trade Commissioner, who is now in the Philippine Islands, making investigations of port and shipping facilities at Manila, expects to depart for America during the latter part of January. Previous to going to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Whitham spent more than two years in China investigating transportation problems. He is accompanied by Mrs. Whitham.

Captain Thomas A. Kearney, formerly Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and late in command of the *U. S. Brooklyn*, has arrived in Shanghai recently where he will take command of the U. S. warships constituting the Yangtze River Patrol and will use the *U. S. S. Wilmington*, for his flagship. Captain Kearney departed on the *Wilmington* on an up-river inspection trip, this week.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday evening, January 6, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai. More than 140 guests attended the dinner, and representatives from the allied consulates, military and naval forces attended

Back Issues Wanted

The Review is desirous of obtaining the following back issues and will pay $1 each for them:

Vol. 1, No. 2—June 16, 1917
Vol. 11, No. 1—September 1, 1917
Vol. 11, No. 5—September 29, 1917

Persons having these copies are urged to send them to the undersigned at once

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Adminal Gleaves and Wang Yi-tang were the only speakers.

F. A. Simon, recently arrived in Shanghai to be in charge of the newly opened office of Montgomery, Ward & Co., one of the largest mail order houses in the United States, with a head office at Chicago, Ill. The office is at No. 12 Nanking Road, in the new Kelly & Walsh building and will be exclusively devoted to a general line of imports. Mr. Simon was formerly connected with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., at Yokohama.

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham was elected to honorary membership in the American Service Club of China at the monthly tiffin, Wednesday, January 7, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Application has been made by the organization for affiliation with the American Legion and all American former service men who participated in the recent European war will be enrolled. The monthly smoker and business meeting of the club will be held on January 15.

A general course dealing with the underlying principles of foreign commerce, including a study of world markets especially as they apply to American export and import trade, has been outlined for the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University. The course will be given by Prof. G. B. Roorbach, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania. The course will also include the methods by which foreign trade is carried on and the technical problems connected therewith and a course in European trade.

The initial number of the first Pacific Coast aeronautical magazine, *Pacific Aeronanutics*, has reached Shanghai. The publication is the official organ of the Allied Fliers Club and is issued monthly from offices in Berkeley, California. The journal is well edited and illustrated, containing twenty pages of technical and popular matter concerning commercial and military aviation. One of the founders of the publication is a former Shanghai resident, James L. Cowen, Jr., son of J. L. Cowen of the Oriental Press, who was associated with his father in the Chester Cowen Company, advertising agents of Shanghai. Howard E. Potter is publisher and manager. The subscription rate is given as $1.50 a year.

Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Andersen, Meyer and Company departed on Thursday for Tsinanfu where he was joined by E. B. Bruce of the Pacific Development Corporation. After a trip through Shangtung Province they expect to embark on the *Empress* bound for Shanghai and Manila. Galen L. Stone and Charles H. Wiggin, American bankers interested in the Chinese-American Industrial Bank and the recent American loan to China accompanied by J. A. Thomas are passengers on the Empress bound for Shanghai. Messrs. Thomas and Reiss will stop at Shanghai while the rest of the party will proceed to Manila, South China and Straits Settlement before returning to America.

J. W. Beardsley, assistant chief engineer of the Canal Improvement Board of Tientsin expected to depart this week for the United States. He has been in China for several months making a general survey of the Grand Canal Improvement and Reclamation project. Other American engineers connected with the survey are John R. Freeman, consulting engineer for the American International Corporation, Joseph Ripley, chief engineer for the Grand Canal Improvement Board, R. D. Goodrich of the Chihli River Improvement Commission, R. H. Merril, H. B. Merrick, H. Brodie, C. O. Carey, O. J. Todd and Mr. Wiggin. Messrs. Freeman and Ripley expect to arrive in Shanghai in about two weeks on their way home to America. Extensive reports dealing with the investigations and estimates regarding the work will be published upon the arrival of the party in New York. It is understood that the engineering commission will report favorably upon feasibility of the entire Grand Canal Improvement scheme.

American School Fund

The following is a list of contributions received during the week ending January 10, 1920:

LOCAL FIRMS

	Taels	Gold $
American Trading Company, increase from Tls. 1,000 to equivalent of...		5,000.
British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.	1,000.	
China Electric Company.....	300.	
	1,300.	5,000.

SHANGHAI INDIVIDUALS

	Taels	Mex $
J. J. Brenneman.....		60.
G. W. Crum	100.	
Don D. Patterson		60.
	100.	120.

MISSIONARIES

	Mex $
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. F. Junkin	40.
Harold V. Smith	20.
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Turner	25.
Dr. James B. Woods	20.
Dr. M. P. Young	35.
	140.

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex $	Gold $
Previously reported.....	63,507.16	13,468.81	2,200.00
Received since last report:			
Local Firms.....	(1,000.00) 1,300.00		5,000.00
Shanghai Individuals ...	100.00	120.00	
Missionaries		140.00	
Total	63,907.16	13,728.81	7,200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.).....$107,290.00

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Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
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Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
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Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, 28 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.
Mr. P. S. Fu, Yu Ying School, Changsha	Changsha.
Exhibitor's Film. Exchange, 2124 San Vicente, Manila	Manila P. I.

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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — — —

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Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
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		Western Hotel	Canton.

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An American business man seeks connections with Chinese producers and manufacturers with a view to establish business relations. Send samples with particulars. Joseph Riseman, 237 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y. Cable address "Riseman."

New Year Dinner of World's Chinese Students' Federation

A very large and representative gathering attended the New Year's Dinner of the Word's Chinese Students' Federation held on January 1, at the former German Club, Dr. T. H. Lee presided. Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent a message expressing his regret that an attack of influenza made his absence unavoidable. Dai Chitao, editor of the *Shing Kee Ping Lun*, in the course of an address, quoted Mencius who strongly advocated the fraternal policy of common jubilation. He believed that the fact of several hundred persons gathering together at a social function on New Year's Day was proof that the spirit of brotherhood has much advanced in social China.

When the dinner was over Miss Eling Tong delighted the audience with music on the piano and this was followed by two songs by Miss Grace Yang and Dr. Samuel E. Chiu respectively, both of which were warmly applauded.

Mr. Chev Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy, gave a lengthy address in English followed by some remarks in mandarin. After referring to his long stay in China and his interest in China's welfare the veteran speaker drew a vivid world picture of the life and poetic achievements of Italy's poet of world celebrity, Dante. He found a number of instances where similarities existed between the career of Dante and that of the great Chinese sage Confucius. Mr. Volpicelli explained the character of Dante's comedy and hoped that a Chinese translation might soon be published. A number of paintings done by a famous French artist illustrating Hell purgatorio etc. were screened. The address was listened to with great interest.

A series of moving pictures was screened showing life in a Chinese kindergarten established by Commercial Press, Ltd., who prepared the files.

The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all the participants.

Among the guests present were Mr. Volpicelli, Italian Consul-General of Canton, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Dr. P. H. Lo, Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. Samuel E. Chiu, Dr. F. T. Kiang, Dr. K. M. Chang, Messrs. Z. T. Nyi, M. A., Ponson C. Chu, L. L. B., J. K. Choy, B. A., Z. N. H. Lee, B. A., S. Tong B. A., Teh C. Yeh, B. A., K. P. Wang, B. A., H. Chow, B. Sc., W. Y. Wu, B. A., Chao Shih-fu, B. A., T. M. Yu, B. A., K. K. Wang, B. A., Fu Shih-nien, B. A., T. Y. King, B. Sc., Lee Bon Hock, B. A., Y. M. Chien, B. A., Geo. C. Hsu, S. C. Lin, H. Y. Chen, Tseu Yih-zan, Eugene Tseu, Z. W. Kuouh, S. K. Chen, N. T. Yang, Francis Zia, N. L. Han, and Tan-chow. The Misses Grace Yang, B. A., Eling Tong, B. A., Dr. Mary C. Chang, Mrs. Z. T. Nyi, Mrs. Samuel E. Chiu, Mrs. Geo. C. Hsu, Mrs. T. M. Yu, Mrs. M. S. Kuo, Mrs. N. L. Han, Mrs. L. Kuo, Miss Chang Ming-sih, Miss Tsu Zung Tse, Miss Mary Kuo, Miss W. S. Chang, Miss S. K. Chien, Miss Josephine Sung.

Aero Club to be Organized in China

The formation of an Aero Club of China is being arranged at Peking through the Commission for the First Round the World Aerial Derby, which is now in Shanghai. The commission consists of Louis D. Beaumont, governor of the Aero Club of America and Vice-president of the Aerial League of America, president, Major Charles J. Glidden, formerly of the United States Army Aviation Section, executive secretary, and Benjamin Hillman, treasurer.

The organization of the club in Peking will be followed by the formation of clubs in Shanghai, Canton and the larger cities of China. When formed the societies will be affiliated with the Federation Aeronatique International which represents all of the aero clubs of the world.

China offers a greater opportunity for the development of aviation than any other country in the world, according to Major Glidden, because of of its vast area, its limited railway facilities and its rapid growth. Major Glidden advocates the use of dirigibles capable of carrying 400,000 pounds and the pony dirigibles, which are simply operated and will carry four or five persons at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The derby commission, which has come to China from the United States by way of Hawaii and Japan, has placed Shanghai on the route of the round the world air derby, which they are now mapping out, and are endeavoring to obtain at least one entry from the city. Offers have been made to several Americans who saw service in the aviation corps of the American Army before coming to China. The commission is not interested in aircraft manufacturing but is working to create a world wide interest in aeronautics and air travel, the building of safe landing fields and air ports and the collecting of data to assist those interested in establishing aerial lines throughout the world. The derby for which prizes amounting to $100,000 will be offered, is being organized by the Club of America and the Aerial League of America.

The members of the commission were the guests of the Shanghai Rotary Chib at their weekly tiffin at the Cafe Parisien, Thursday, and of the American University Club on Friday at the Carlton Cafe. Members of the American Chamber of Commerce were guests of the University Club at the Friday tiffin. At both meetings the members of the commission explained the formation of the world derby and of the aero clubs in China.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Teaching Better Farming in China

The illustrations on this page were taken at the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University, Nanking, China during the recent demonstration of American plows which have been especially adapted for agricultural work in China. The plows were donated to the University by the Eastern International Corporation and the American Trading Company of Shanghai. Although the weather was disagreeable, more than 200 prominent Chinese business men and officials attended the demonstration and were highly pleased at the enterprise of the American firms and also of the University in combining to improve agricultural conditions in China. Among the Chinese officials present were the commissioner of police, the commissioner of industry and personal representatives of Governor Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, and of the Civil Governor. In addition there were a number of the Nanking Gentry, students of the University and farmers at the demonstration.

The general verdict was strongly in favor of the foreign plow. It was a better constructed, more useable, and efficient product than the native plow. Two types of plows were used, the first with a wooden handle and beam, and the second of iron and steel construction throughout. The former weighed 27 catties and the latter 39 catties, as against 37 and 45 catties for two Chinese plows used in the demonstration. They are modern plows in every respect. The one-handle feature gives them the appearance of the Chinese plow and makes the Chinese feel at home with them. They plough deeper, and with a lighter pull, and are easier to manipulate than the heavy Chinese plow. The plows are in every way adapted to Chinese farming conditions, and their general introduction could not be considered other than an improvement in Chinese agriculture.

The picture alongside shows the four plows used in the recent demonstration. From left to right, the first plow is the wooden beam and handle "Kentucky Pony" plow, 27 catties in weight; the second is a Chinese plow, 37 catties in weight; the third is the "Mow Sung" plow of iron and steel construction througout, weight 39 catties; the fourth is a Chinese plow, 45 catties in weight.

The other picture shows the demonstrator lecturing about the plow, just before the actual ploughing was done.

Prof. John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has prepared an illustrated bulletin dealing with the demonstration that will be sent free to persons interested.

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50 Chinese Ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. Chinese, wide, $16.00 per roll.

Crepe scarfs, drawn work ends, $3.50 each or $38.50 per dozen.
Crepe scarfs, fringed ends, $3.25 each or $33.00 per dozen.

Postage, Export duty extra.

American Chinese Drug Co.

CHUNGKING, CHINA

Codes A.B.C. 5th. edition and Western Union.

Chinese Seek Representation on Shanghai Municipal Council

The growing agitation among the Chinese residents of the International Settlement of Shanghai for representation on the Municipal Council took definite form this week during the last days preceding the collection of taxes. On Monday a delegation composed of C.C. Nieh, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Sung Han-chang, the Bank of China, David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Dr. F.C. Tong, president of the Shanghai Commercial Federation, ChenChi-ming, president, and Cheng Fu-sung and Yu Kuo-ming, vice-presidents of the Shanghai Shopkeepers League and Wang Chai-yang, chairman of the Nanking Road Street Union, called on J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General, by request to confer with him on the issue. Consul-General Jamieson reopened the proposal of 1919 for two Chinese advisers to the Municipal finance committee and suggested that a committee of Chinese and foreigners be appointed to devise a means whereby a Chinese electors roll may be established.

The Chinese delegation felt that the request of Consul-General Jamieson for a conference was in violation of the Yankingpang Agreement which states that any revision of the agreement should be made by the foreign consuls and the local Chinese authorities. The request was not made through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Doyen of the Consular Body was not present at the confernce. On Tuesday morning counter proposals were submitted to Consul-General Jamieson asking the appointment of a committee of six Chinese and six foreigners the latter appointed by the Municipal Council, which should be consulted on all measures specifically relating to the Chinese of the International Settlement; and a second rejecting the proposal to submit the question to a ratepayers meeting and the advocation of a revision of the Yankingpang Agreement by the committee appointed with the provision that this revised agreement be submitted by the end of three months to the Consular Body through the proper Chinese officials for action.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council on Wednesday, a letter was presented signed by 10,000 shopkeepers on forty streets asking that a Chinese advisory committee of six be appointed to advise the municipal body on general affairs, especially where Chinese interests are involved, as a measure of temporary relief. The letter, which was signed first by Chu Pao-san, chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, concluded that the Chinese ratepayers hoped that the advisory committee would be able to begin functioning soon and that in the meantime, the native bodies would continue to devise a means whereby the fundemental principle of taxtion with representation could be fully realized to the satisfaction of the now unrepresented ratepayers.

The Council at the Wednesday meeting made public a letter addressed to D. Siffert, senior member of the consular body and Consul-General for Belgium, written on October 24, which said that the Municipal Council had voted unanimously against Chinese representation on the Council under any consideration but favored the creation of a Chinese advisory board or committee with the provision that its meeting be held in the Council's offices, that its membership consist of five to be nominated annually by the Chinese, that the nominations be subject to the veto of the Consular Body, that a residence of five years be required, that during this five years preceding nomination that they shall have paid an average on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 1,200 per annum, that the nominees shall not be officials of the Chinese government nor accept a governmental office during their term of service and finally that the functions of the committee be limited to clause 4 of the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915. The clause referred to is one passed by the ratepayers in 1915 granting the establishment of a Chinese advisory board to the Council, with regard to the extension of the settlement which is still in abeyance. The Council letter concluded by announcing their decision to submit the proposition to the ratepayers in March or April of 1920 of appointing a Chinese advisory committee. The Council stated that it believed that the abolition of extraterritoriality was at the bottom of the Chinese demands for representation.

It was stated officially that the Chinese leaders would not be satisfied with the decision of a ratepayers meeting, fearing the solid Japanese vote which was so obvious in the censorship regulations, and will address a letter direct to the Consular Body urging that other means be employed to decide the issue.

Current rumors of a strike of the Chinese shopkeepers which were prevalent through the week were vigorously denied by the Chinese leaders who stated that no such move was contemplated. They stated the rumor had originated with foreigners and protested against such statements which might have been taken literally by shopkeepers not in direct touch with the situation. This was prevented, however, they state, by the Union of Street Committees who informed the shopkeepers of the origin of the rumor and of the fact that it was false.

The situation stands at present undecided and tense. The counter proposals have been submitted through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to the proper officials and it is said that if no reply of a favorable nature is received no taxes will be paid by the Chinese.

Customs Surrounding the Birth of Chinese Children

BY MISS L. O. FONG

The difference in customs is as great as the difference in dialect throughout China. The following paragraphs are only general customs concerning a

child's birth in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. Even in these two provinces there are variations.

When a home is expecting to have its first baby every one is busy making preparations. According to custom the wife's family is to provide a certain amount of baby clothes, shoes and caps. In rich families they usually supply everything for the child for five or ten years. The wife will be looked down upon by her husband's people if her own family is not rich enough to offer plenty of clothes.

The egg vender always has a good bargain at the birth of a baby. Three days after the child's birth the family present red boiled eggs to relatives, friends and neighbors. Sometimes two thousand eggs or even more are given away. The eggs are first cooked in boiling water, then dipped into red dye mixed with vinegar and water. The presentation of red eggs is a token that the family hopes that their children will be as numerous as the eggs.

Seven days after the child is to ask blessing. On the table beside the bed are two lighted red candles on candle sticks. Some one takes the little infant and performs the ceremony by bowing toward the bed. One of the most interesting things is the locket. It is made of gold, silver and jade. On it are the words "long life and riches." One way of preserving the child's life is by the use of a dress made of small pieces of different colored cloth given by the neighbors. The child is safe from harm because this dress keeps away evil spirits.

If a boy is born in a home they will treat him as a girl. They bore a hole in his left ear for an ear ring. If it is a girl they will dress her up as a boy. Sometimes girls wear boy's clothes until they are twelve or fourteen years old. This disguise in costume makes it easier for the child to develop.

When the child is a month old the family will give a feast known as the "shaving feast." The child is shaved on this day. The hair is all shaved off except the part in front in the shape of a peach. The barber while shaving must say something good about the child's future if he wants a handsome payment.

Sickness always occurs to a baby. If the child is very sick the mother will go to a temple and make promises that if the Gods allow her child to live she will consecrate his life to their service as a monk. Sometimes the children die but most of them live and later become monks unwillingly.

Soon comes the child's birthday "Mien" and noodles is the chief thing served on this day. Servants are sent out, taking baskets full of "Mien" to friends and relatives. Some family gives a feast on this day. The house is very noisy with music or story telling.

After this birthday party, no special thing happens until the child is ten years old. This tenth birthday is always a great celebration.

American Women Educationalists Guests of Woman's Club

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, at the Carlton Cafe, January 6. This is the first meeting of the club this year. After tea was served a brief business meeting was held, after which Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the Club introduced the women educationalists, each one responding with a few remarks of appreciation of the hospitality extended them during their stay in Shanghai.

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The proposed monthly magazine of the club was changed into the idea of editing a club annual which will be available at the end of the club year in June. The annual will be copied after the average college annual in America and contain general information and full records regarding club affairs in addition to a portion of it being devoted to the special department meetings; the Literary Department, Music Department, Social Service Department, and Social Department.

Miss Pendleton, president of Wellsley College, first addressed the club, followed by Miss Charlotte Conant, principal of Walnut Hill College, Natick, Mass., Miss E. M. Martien, Miss Ernestine Friedman, Miss Helen Calder, Miss Jospehine Ramsay, Miss Nellie Prescott, Miss Bertha Harlan and Miss Amelia Josephine Burr. Miss Burr recited one of her own poems and several others which met with much applause.

A meeting of the Literary Department was held on Thursday, afternoon, January 8, in the Royal Asiatic Rooms on Museum Road. Mrs. W. E. Rowe and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, chairman of the department read papers on the history of Buddhism and Buddhist art.

Women and Events

The engagement was announced on Christmas Day at Tsinan of Norwood F. Allman, U. S. Vice-Consul at Tsinan, and Miss Mary Louise Hamilton, of the same place.

In behalf of the Tousewei Orphanage, Siccawei, which was partially destroyed by fire recently, the students of the St. Ignatius College will give a theatrical performance at the Cercle Sportiff Français, on Saturday afternoon, January 10.

A bridge party will be given by the members of the American Woman's club on January 26 at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, at 3:30 p. m. The proceeds of the tournament will go towards the permanent equipment fund. Those desiring to attend the party are asked to notify Mrs. William Morris, 63 Avenue du Roi Albert, in order to make the necessary entries.

The dedication of the Normal School of Physical Education of the Y. W. C. A., 37 Kinchow Road, Shanghai, will take place on the afternoon of January 10, from 3 to 5 p. m. The National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. has issued invitations for the event announcing the service of the dedication to be held from 3 to 3:45, followed by the inspection of the buildings and tea, and later an exhibition by the students of the school.

More than 100 members and guests of the American College Club were present at the Chinese tiffin given Saturday, January 3, at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, Shanghai. The tiffin was in honor of the delegation of fourteen women from the United States who are meeting with the women educators of China and Japan. A Chinese band furnished the music during luncheon and following it Chinese magicians entertained. Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and Miss Ellen Pendleton, president of Wellsley College, gave brief addresses and Mrs. J. B. Frame of Peking also gave a short talk.

More than 1,000 people were present at the Town Hall on the evening of January 5, when the men from the various warships in port were hosts at a dance. The hall was decorated with allied flags and music was

furnished by the band from the *s. s. Dakota*. The main feature of the dance was the Grand March which was lead by Commander C. C. McWhorter, acting captain of the *South Dakota*, and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer. Later refreshments were served the guests. During the evening the lights in the Settlement went out leaving the hall in darkness but candles were supplied and dancing continued.

The McTyiere Sorority composed of former McTyiere students of the McTyiere School met last Monday at 4 p.m., at 21 Hankow Road, to hear Dr. Manter of the American Medical Commission now in Shanghai. After a few brief but appropriate remarks by the chairman, Mrs. H. H. Kung, Dr. Manter gave a very interesting talk on the many openings for service needed now opened to women physicians. Dr. Manter emphasized the great need of women doctors in China, pointing out that in China in certain branches of the medical profession women are much better fitted than men physicians.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Training Americans to Know Asia

From the "Hide and Leather Reporter," New York

In his efforts to reach Asia, Columbus discovered America. Since that time we have been tied to the apron strings of Europe, oblivious of the fact that our subsequent territorial developments make us geographically more of an Asitatic than a European power. How many Americans are there who realize (1) that the United States is closer to Asia than it is to South America, being but 75 miles distant, via Alaska, from the shores of Asia; (2) that it is possible to connect Asia and the United States by rail through a tunnel across Bering Straits; (3) that Manila, an American insular territory, is closer to China than is Tokyo; (4) that the United States has for the past 20 years governed an Asiatic colony nearly as large in area as Japan proper, and with a population of about 10,000,000, not with the sword but with the schoolhouse, and has given to these people the most advanced and enlightened system of public elementary instruction anywhere in the world—a most brilliant achievement; (5) that the United States, including its insular possessions, has a greater Pacific coast line than has any other nation and probably as great as Japan and China combined; (6) that the first foreign consul to China was commissioned by George Washington in 1784, and that the American flag was at one time predominant in Chinese waters; (7) that the United States, by virtue of its territorial propinquity, is entitled to consider itself especially interested in China and the rest of the Far East. It is time that the American people execute the order "about face" and realize that their future is on the Pacific rather than on the Atlantic. Whether the American people wish it or not, their geographical position will force them to become a factor in Far Eastern affairs. As more than one-half the earth's population is in Asia, which is now at the inception of momentous developments in modern industry and commerce, there is every reason that the people of the United States should rejoice in the territorial propinquity which they enjoy in their relations with the Far East. The greatest single factor in the Far East is China, which possesses a territory more extensive than that of the United States and a population nearly four times as great. The entire population of South America is only one-seventh that of China, whose people are homogeneous and civilized. Three-fifths of the Chinese people speak practically one dialect, Mandarin, and the educated poeple of the other two-fifths are becoming familiar with Mandarin. Railways and modern public schools are eliminating dialectic differences. Foreign business men in China used to depend almost entirely upon their compradore and had very little direct contact with other Chinese. The day of complete dependence upon compradores and interpreters is gradually giving way to the time when every live foreign firm in China will have men of its own nationality capable of dealing direct with the Chinese in their own language. Furthermore, foreigners are traveling more each year into the interior and buying from and selling directly to the trade. The Germans before the war made much headway in trade in China because of their energy in learning the language of the people and seeking direct trade relations. German buyers of hides in Central China were able to purchase their goods 15 per cent cheaper than were buyers of other nationalities, who purchased through five sets of middlemen, so I am informed. Germen dye merchants learned Chinese and thereby hastened the substitution, by the Chinese, of synthetic indigo for the natural dye, creating a trade worth $10,000,000 a year for German indigo.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW, Shanghai.

Danger in Mongolian Experiment.

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

There is a danger of unprecedented gravity from which public attention may be diverted on account of the critical diplomatic situation. This danger is Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu) in his new sphere of influence. It will be difficult to name any political upheaval during the past few years in which Hsu Shu-tseng has not figured as a moving spirit. He has no fixed principles for he is as ready to declare himself a loyal supporter of the Constitution one day as to call it a scrap of paper the next day. Whatever seems to further his long-hatched schemes of self-aggrandisement is worth experimenting. His activities in Outer Mongolia, however, do not only mean his own elevation to the rank of a dictator. His new army has been trained by Japanese officers and he leans on Japan for financial support. His close association with the Japanese will prolong indefinitely the Sino-Japanese Military Pact, and this condition combined with the countless intrigues in Intermural China, of which Japan has been reaping the fruits,

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will deal a death-blow to the Chinese Republic. While there is time, let the whole nation concentrate its efforts to oust Little Hsu before he has deeply entrenched himself in Mongolia. This, no doubt, he is determined to do in view of his agitation for increasing his frontier defence forces in addition to other games in which he has scored since his recent return to the capital. One word more. Let us bear in mind that in dealing with this grave development, delay is as dangerous as neglect.

Japan and the Negotiations Over the Foochow Incident

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Japan is evading the real issue in the Foochow controversy, when she insists on tracing the cause of the outrage, rather than facing the facts of the case. By "cause," Japan undoubtedly means the boycott movement. The Japanese authorities will surely maintain that without the boycott, there would have been no Foochow incident. We will not dwell on the inconsistency of this argument, for everybody knows that a boycott violates no law, being simply a matter of personal freedom of action, while the part the Japanese took in the Foochow outrage violates not only international law, but both the civil and criminal laws of China as well. If Japan wants to trace the origin of the Foochow incident, we too can trace the origin of the boycott. Why do the Chinese agitate and boycott Japanese goods? Has Japan ever tried to ascertain the reason? The origin of the boycott goes back to the Twenty-One Demands, the rape of Shantung, the problem of Southern Manchuria, the record of Korean Annexation, the economic imperialistic policy of the Japanese government, and other Japanese aggressive policies that have been imposed on China in years past. If the Japanese delegates insist on connecting the boycott with the Foochow outrage, the Peking government must not fail to recall the above mentioned controversies?

Some Effects of the Boycott

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In ordinary times, the people showed no objection to stores dealing specially in Japanese goods. But in these times of high feeling, and of boycott, such stores must be looked upon as unpatriotic in the eyes of the community. It is hard on these traders to have their business cut off. They, being Chinese, would like to be as patriotic as their fellow citizens. But at the same time, they have so much material interests in their stores. They invested their capital in these stores, before the boycott was started, and they have big financial interests in the goods in stock for them to discontinue business altogether. In some cases, the sacrifice is so considerable that it would mean the loss of their entire fortune. All this is unfortunately can do nothing to help the traders but give them sympathy. The only way to save these traders would be for capitalists to buy up these stores, furnish the traders with money to start national industries along the respective lines of goods they have handled. In this way, national industries will be developed and the traders will be saved from financial disaster. One act will yield two benefits—why are there no capitalists forthcoming among the public to initiate the movement.

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Government Must Act or People Will

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

There are always two sides to every question. If we want the truth of anything, we must take cognizance of both sides. For instance, the Peking government warns the people not to take radical steps that might endanger diplomatic relations. It is right for the Peking government to give this warning. But it must at the same time formulate a definite policy to avoid diplomatic defeat, otherwise the warning given will be nothing but a death warrant to the people. If the people are not allowed to take part in diplomatic affairs, then the government must take the full responsibility for the controversy, and pursue the task seriously and take vigorous measures. The people are not willing meekly to suffer a diplomatic defeat without protest and demonstration. The people are not anxious to mix up in affairs of state but if they refrain from interfering, will the government do its duty, and do it efficiently and effectively?

Japan's Illegal Army at Hankow

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The Japanese authorities at Hankow have complained that China does not respect Japan's honor, because the Chinese authorities of Kiangsu Province refuse to sell rice to supply the Japanese troops at Hankow. On the surface, it seems right for Japan to complain; especially in these days of talk of mutual friendship between China and Japan, which Japan is sedulously preaching. But when we look at the other side, where is China's honor? Hankow is Chinese territory. Does the presence of Japanese soldiers at Hankow impair China's honor? If Japanese authorities would take the trouble to look up international law, they would probably realize that to station soldiers in the territory of another country is a blow to the honor of that country far more than mere refusal to sell rice. Will the Japanese look up the obligations of International law?

Correspondence

Opium Growing in Fukien Province.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Dear Sir: The eyes of the Chinese as well as those of their friends are turned constantly towards the menace that is from without. That menace is a grave one and it is right that it should receive much attention. Nevertheless we the friends of China should help them to see the menace that is within for if there was no inner danger there would be nothing without to fear.

Recently the writer had occasion to travel thru the Counties of Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien in the Fukien Province. Throughout those counties he found that officers had called upon the head men of the villages and informed them of the number of mow their village would be expected to plant in poppy this winter. At the same time these village elders were furnished with the poppy seed for the planting. A tax was levied in advance upon the acreage to be planted. This is clearly a move for revenue purposes. The people of those counties have been reduced to dire straits by the fighting that has been going on there for a number of years and by the numerous levies made upon them for the support of troops. None of the villagers seem to be anxious to plant poppy for they know full well that the profits will be collected from them by the government in the form of assessments upon the crop. In some sections the farmers offered to pay the seed tax but asked to be excused from planting. They were informed that this would not do but that the poppy must be planted.

On inquiry it was ascertained that the same proceedure has been taken in the county of Yungan which adjoins Tatien. Of course publicly the officials proclaim that they must suppress the illegal traffic but secretly their agents are forcing the farmers to plant. The government of the above counties pass under the name of the Southern government. It is hard to believe that they represent the South yet the South seems to have recognized these officials. It is unthinkable that the Southern government, knows this condition exists. The South professes to be fighting to maintain the constitution and the liberties of the people. To permit those whom she recognizes as her officials to prosecute this illegal traffic is to sign the death warrent of countless multitudes or to throw them into the most hopless slavery such as could in no wise be imposed upon China by outside powers.

For a number of years China has made a brave fight to throw off the opium curse. The pale emaciated face of the opium smoker has become a less common sight in the land. But with the wholesale production of opium that sight will again become common. If this is to be allowed for revenue purposes then it should be recognized that the price is the enslavement of myriads of the people. It is to be hoped that the real Southern government will refuse to allow this stain upon her name and will speedily bring these corrupt officials to account.

In behalf of a large multitude of citizens of the Republic of China.

"Eloc."

December 23, 1919.

Japan's Critical Industrial Situation

JAPAN is on the eve of an industrial revolution. Beneath her superficial calm, dynamic forces are at work that may at any moment break out and overturn Japan's social and industrial organization.

What form is this inevitable labor upheaval going to take? Will it follow the conservative trade union methods of the American Federation of Labor? Will it take the political form of the British labor movement, or will it follow the course of least resistance—sabotage and syndicalism and develop into a rampant Bolshevism, exceeding even the violence and bitterness of the Russian Revolution?

This is the problem that is to-day confronting the student of Far Eastern affairs. It remains to be seen whether the statesman—Japan's professional politicians—are wise and big enough to control this powerful awakening movement.

Japan is the only one of what are conceded to be the advanced nations, where labor unions are forbidden by law. A labor organizer and agitator of the mild

type of Samuel Gompers would be imprisoned by the police on the charge of spreading "dangerous thoughts." With the sensational rise in the cost of the laborer's barest necessities—food, clothing and shelter have jumped nearly 400 per cent since 1913), the industrial population of Japan was faced with a dilemma for which the "kindness principle" which had always marked the relations of employer and employee, offered no immediate solution.

And in the land where the word "strike" was not even in the vocabulary, there occurred in 1915, 1916 and 1917 spontaneous risings by factory workers with clearly defined demands for increases of wages and the shortening of hours, (principally the former). Without any definite forms of cooperation or organization these incidents increased until the fatal "rice riots" of August 1918, which people who know whereof they speak, claim, could have easily turned into a revolution and the overthrow of the Japanese monarchy, had there been an articulate leader—a Lenine or Trotsky that could have focussed the people's demands.

In spite of the bitterest persecution by the police authorities of the few revolutionary spirits who spoke for the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, the number of strikes increased to an alarming degree and in the spring and summer of 1919 even spread to government arsenals, naval yards, the principal copper mines and to most of the monopolistic enterprises like the tramway systems and the tobacco monopoly.

The undisguised government intimidation of strikers and more particularly of their spokesmen, has given a novel twist to the struggle between Labor and Capital in the Japanese Kingdom. Balked and hounded by the police, if they threw down their tools and walked out of the shop, they have without the assistance of I. W. W.'s, Bolshevik "outsiders," or "dangerous thinkers" evolved the idea of securing their demands by making non-compliance with their request more costly and even ruinous to their employer.

And so it has come about that a new word has been coined in the Japanese language—"Go Slow." And it will have to be admitted that the Nipponese worker forced by circumstances has suddenly become a past master at the art of making the "Go Slow" process a more effective weapon than the out and out strike. The expert lathe hand spoils a costly job by a "mistake." The riveters who had done their work perfectly for years acquire a most remarkable knack for putting the wrong rivet in the right place. The carpenters seem to lose all skill they ever possessed with their tools. Even the ignorant coolies devise a most igenious method of carrying a load of material three time around the block in order to bring it across the street.

The above is not the idle fancy of the writer. It was what actually took place for the first time in the history of Japan at the Kawasaki Dockyards, one of the largest shipbuilding establishments in the Orient where the workers were receiving anywhere from 18 to 40 Yen per month. (A Yen is 50 cents U. S.) The 18,000 seemingly unorganized employees, presented a petition to the president asking for a 50 per cent increase in their wages, the immediate payment of a long overdue bonus, a further bonus to be paid every six months and decent sanitary accomodations and dining rooms to be furnished by the company.

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President Kojiro Matsukata, a well educated man and conceded to be one of the greatest industrialists in the country, made half-hearted replies to the last three of the above demands but completely ignored the request for the 50 per cent increase in wages. The "Go Slow" strike which had been decided upon beforehand by the men, followed and President Matsukata was dumbfounded and overwhelmed by this unexpected master stroke on the part of his usually humble slaves. The police were called in, the courts were appealed to for assistance, the ringleaders were arrested, the men were lectured, coerced and bullied and finally the company played its trump card—the lockout.

But with ships on the way which had to be delivered in contract time, these tactics were found of no avail and within ten days of the beginning of the strike, the company conceded to the demands of the workers practically in their entirety.

This strike was no sooner settled than another one along similar lines broke out in the Osaka Iron Works, another of the big shipbuilding companies. The struggle was short and decisive with the workers completely victorious.

The menace for Japanese industry in this novel situation lies in the mob spirit and imitative character of the Japanese populace. Were the newspapers to maintain an absolute censorship about the development of these " Go Slow " strikes the news would nevertheless spread thruout the Empire. And what was successful in Kobe or Osaka can be just as easily tried in Tokyo, Nagasaki or any other industrial center. And it is harder to drive an idea out of the mind of the Nipponese worker than it is to drive a new one in. Especially so when the idea the authorities are opposing is one that has demonstrated its potency to bring about quick results in the field where nothing had been so effective heretofore.

And so the statesman and the businessman and the politicians " big and small " are all putting their heads together and are looking for a panacea that will cure their accumulated industrial ills. One of the most original of the many proposed schemes is one that has been discussed in Seiyukai circles. (The Seiyukai is the majority party at present in control of the Imperial Diet).

It is proposed to place the entire industrial population on a working card license basis. Every worker at present employed is to be registered and given a card without which no employer is permitted to engage him. The police are to have complete records of all these registrations. If any worker or group of workers is caught fomenting disorder their work cards are to be immediately taken away from them and they shall be denied any future opportunity at industrial occupation. Strikes and lockouts are to be prohibited by statute.

No labor union in the western sense of the word is to be permitted but the workers in any factory may at any time individually or collectively petition to the judge of the local court district for an advance in wages, a reduction of hours or relief from any other grievance. The judge shall be authorized by the statutes to impartially consider every appeal, shall be empowered to summon witnesses and call for any evidence desired. The decision of the court shall be binding on both sides and be effective from the day of the petition, but either side has the right to appeal to the next higher court, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Refusal to obey the court's judgement, means the forfeit of his work card by the employee, whereas the employer's noncompliance with the decision will be punished by debarring him from continuation in business. These in the main are the essential features of the plan, that is to be used to put an end to the turmoil caused by industrial unrest. By this simple process, strikes, lockouts, sabotage and all the attendant evils are to be banished forever from Japan.

The question remaining is whether the workers of the country will suppinely submit to this paternal scheme of regulating their lives and incomes. Undoubtedly the proposal will have the support of the business interests of the country, who have nothing to lose by this measure and everything to gain. What chance the workers will have of securing their demands can be gained from the fact that the judges of Japan are appointed by the government and the industrial masses are disenfranchised by a property qualification electoral law by which no more than fifteen percent of the adult male population can vote.

The industrial situation becomes even more complicated when it is realized that Japan's great asset in industrial competition is her abundance of cheap labor. If her workers can secure wages approximating those paid to British, French, German or even American labor, she is bound to lose most of the markets she captured during the war. High wages, difficulty of obtaining raw materials and a low industrial efficiency are stumbling blocks in Japan's path that will bring her face to face with the greatest crisis she has faced since the Restoration. Whether her statesmen, her politicians " big and little " and her industrialists will be able to find a way out of this maze is a question which the next two years will definitely decide. And upon Japan's satisfactory solution of her industrial as her political difficulties rests the entire peace of the Far East. It is the situation at home which is avowed by close students of Far Eastern affairs to be the real basis of all of the " anti-" movements of the Japanese. In order to turn the minds of the workers of the nation to other issues than their own immediate needs these anti-American, anti-British and anti-Bolshevik bugaboos are being dangled before the eyes of the people to dazzle them with the prospects of future gain by the present party and administration in power.

The aggressions in China, which are inevitable from the nature of the Japanese, have been given added impetus by the revolution of the working classes. Japanese expansion into Siberia has also been quickened by this internal turmoil.

Despite the subtle propaganda, which has heretofore only found a resting place in foreign lands and is

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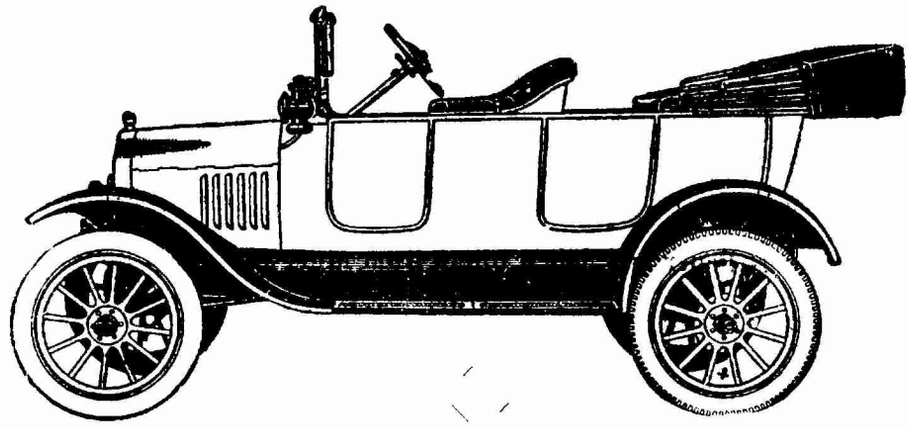

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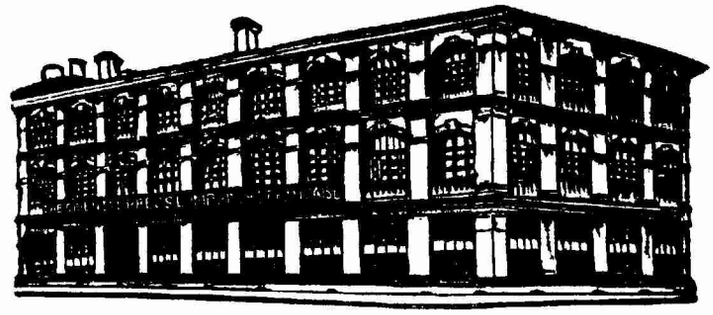

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now being turned on the domestic situation, the more or less Prussianized class of men in power in Japan are finding that their domestic problem is rearing its head as a chimera which disturbs the security of their position. For this reason, Japan is strutting about with a chip on her shoulder assuming a pompous air but hoping that the trend of events in world politics will bring about some striking change which will act as a safety valve for the more confident laboring classes and which will throw them into a state of fanatical patriotism and assure the safety of the present governmental system.

J. L. Mc. D.

Shanghai January 2, 1920.

The Port Charges at Shanghai

According to a recent communication of H. G. Myhre, Harbor Master of Shanghai, the port charges of Shanghai are as follows:

Shipping Dues:

Tonnage dues:

Craft of foreign build pay tonnage dues to the government as follows.

Under 150 tons register—1 mace per ton reg.

Over 150 „ „ —4 „ „ „ „

These dues are paid every four calendar months at the port where the vessel is at the time they become due, and after payment the vessel may make use of any port in China for a period of four months.

Whangpoo Conservancy:

At Shanghai there is a Conservancy tax of 3 % of Customs duty on the vessels cargo.

Mooring Charges:

As to mooring expenses no charges are made at the vessel moors in the stream with her own anchors but vessels other than those belonging to the shipping companies having their own head-and-stern mooring, are charged (by the owners) for the use of such moorings, on the following scale—

Upper head-and-stern moorings:

For the first three days or part thereof.....Sh. Tls. 35.00

For every subsequent day or part thereof.....Sh. „ 7.50

Lower head-and-stern moorings:

For the first 3 days or part thereof. Sh. Tls. 50.00

For every subsequent day or part thereof.....Sh. „ 10.00

Wharfage Charges:

Vessels carry mixed Chinese and or Japanese cargo	Tls.	0.30 per ft.
Vessels under 300 ft. carrying only coal ...	„	65.00
Vessels over 300 ft. „ „ „	„	0.35 per ft.
Oversea steamers with home cargoes.....	„	0.65 per ft.
Lorchas (native sailing craft)	Sh. „	50.00

Vessels from foreign ports remaining at the wharf for more than 5 days will incur an extra charge of Sh. Tls. 50.00 for the first day and Sh. Tls. 75.00 for each succeeding day or part thereof.

Coasting vessels remaining at the wharf for more than three days will incur an extra charge of Sh. Tls. 30.00 for the first and Sh. Tls. 50.000 for each succeeding day or part thereof.

Pilotage Charges:

Pilotage is not compulsory.

Shanghai, October 31, 1919.

The Trade of the Philippine Islands.

According to the November *Bulletin* of the Manila Merchants Association on the trade of the Philippine islands for the ten months' period with October 31 was as follows:

Imports of Principal Articles.

Ten Months Ending October 31.

Articles	1919	1918	Increase + Decrease —	%
Wheat Flour	P.6,725,602	P.5,347,443	P.1,378,159 +	25
Automobiles	8,375,625	5,237,233	3,138,392 +	59
Chemicals, Drugs etc.	4,292,442	2,666,291	1,626,151 +	60
Cotton and Manufactures	34,850,576	44,978,557	10,127,981 —	22
Fish and Products	2,787,351	4,015,299	1,227,948 —	30
Iron, Steel, products.	40,174,636	19,622,573	20,552,063 +	104
Paper and Products	5,563,431	2,848,761	2,714,670 +	95
Rice	7,901,871	13,263,091	5,361,220 —	40
Silk Manufactures	4,454,311	4,691,980	237,669 —	5
All other Imports	102,380,914	59,516,990	24,863,924 +	72
Total Imports	216,353,923	159,612,752	56,741,141 +	35

Exports of Principal Products

Ten Months Ending October 31

Articles	1919	1919	Increase + Decrease —	%
Copra	P.8,774,556	P.10,369,029	P.1,594,473 —	15
Cocanut Oil	58,228,030	51,341,773	6,886,257 +	13
Hemp	40,261,140	101,708,550	61,447,410 —	60
Maguey	1,965,448	3,056,096	1,090,648 —	35
Embroideries	4,984,009	3,589,360	1,394,649 +	38
Sugar, Centrifugal	8,007,621	9,188,275	1,180,654 —	12
Sugar, Raw	18,989,851	14,635,657	4,354,194 +	29
Tobacco Leaf	8,986,192	10,638,201	1,652,009 —	15
Cigars	14,404,592	11,900,736	2,503,856 +	21
All other Export	14,768,205	11,866,938	2,901,267 +	25
Total Exports	179,369,644	228,294,615	48,924,971 —	21

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Consequent of a late purchase of 200 Bales of Best Chops for America at an advance of Tls. 20, the market is firm. Spot supplies are limited and holders continue their policy of selling small lots at a time, anticipating higher prices.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 540
Market Chops ..... „ 515

China Steam Filatures:—Although most of the reliable Reelers consider this Season finished, as far as sales are concerned, there are a few odd lots of cocoons changing hands. Due to the deterioration of qualities prices are irregular and accurate quotations cannot be given.

Grand Extra Chops ...Tls. 1250
Extra Chops ..... „ 1200
Medium Chops..... „ 1150

Tsatlee Improved Reel:—Pretensions of Dealers restricting business. Stocks held are limited, while the native consumption continues brisk.

Best Chops .....Tls. 850
Market Chops..... „ 810

General:—Taking into consideration the shortage of stocks and high exchange, a fair business has been done for Europe. A few odd lots of China Steam Filatures have changed hands and broken lots of New Style and Mienchew Steam Filatures brought good prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

Tsatlee Filature K. K. Mars 1.....Tls. 705
Mienchew Steam Filature "Two Men" „ 900

Morgan and Company Deny Combination With Japanese to Exploit Oriental Resources

The statement that the J. P. Morgan and Company, one of the largest banking and financial organizations in the United States, had combined with financial and industrial interests in Japan for the exploitation and economic penetration of the Orient in general and of Siberia, Manchuria, China and Mongolia in particular, which was made by Tatsuya Kato, director of the Manchurian Railway and of the South Manchuria Mining Company, recently in San Francisco, and was printed in a recent isssue of the REVIEW, has been denied by a member of the firm of Morgan and Company.

The denial, which follows, was made in the Boston Financial Newspaper of America, in the issue of November 1, 1919:

"A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company yesterday denied the report from San Francisco that a group of American financiers had combined with Japanese interest for the development of the resources of China, Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia.

"'The Morgan Company," he said, "is in no way connected with any private enterprise in the development of Chinese or Siberian resources."

Kato in his statement declared that the arrangement had been made through Thomas Lamont and J. P. Morgan, Jr., after transactions lasting over a period of six months. He also asserted that the corporation perfected would do away at once with any misunderstanding that might exist among American financiers regarding the motives of Japan, particularly with regard to the disposal of Shantung.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Foreign trade through Seattle for the first eight months of 1919 reached the sum of $327,385,454, according to the figures of the United States Custom Collector.

A steady increase in gross production has marked the easing of the strike situation in the steel trade, according to a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. Steel is being absorbed, however, as fast as it is produced. The finished steel market is said to be heavily over sold in the United States with orders until March, 1920.

Japan experienced the worst trade year in 1919 since the beginning of the war in 1914, according to a recent report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Imports exceeded exports by approximately 100,000,000 yen. The Chinese boycott on Japanese goods is given as one of the prominent factors in the year's trade reflecting on the decrease of exports.

New York is planning the erection of fourteen piers of the sky-scraper type, at Jamaica Bay, according to a recent news dispatch. They are expected to outrival the piers at Hamburg, Copenhagen and other European ports. The proposed docks are to be 2,000

feet long and five stories high, equipped with elevators and electric cranes for lifting cargo. The cost will be between three and four million dollars each.

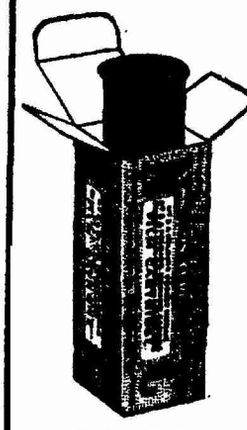
An extradordinary *confirmatory* meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Jardine, Matheson and Company, Shanghai, Tuesday 6. The object of the meeting was to submit to the shareholders for confirmation the special resolutions submitted to the extraordinary general meeting held on December 22, 1919. All resolutions submitted were confirmed.

An extensive passenger service in which will be employed twenty-five former German steamers and twenty-six converted troop ships will be inaugurated by the United States Shipping Board, according to a recent announcement. The lines of travel will include the principal European ports, the Mediterranean, the East and West coasts of South America and the principal ports of the Far East. One departure in fitting will be the standard stateroom which will be equipped with beds instead of berths.

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held Tuesday afternoon, December 30, 1919, at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. L. J. Cubitt presided. Resolutions were adopted accepting the report and statement of accounts for year ending September 30, 1919, ordering the payment of five per cent dividend on the issue share capital of the company, affirming the election of J. H. Teesdale as a director of the company, election of Thomas Cock as a director, and reelecting Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors.

The advertising advisory committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in London is developing a British-American reciprocity advertising information service, to supply exporters in either country with general information as to the marketing of their goods, the existing or potential demand, competition and other conditions in the other country. At present the committee is laying greater stress on the development of British trade in America because of the exchange situation. American manufacturers and advertising associations have joined the movement as well as similar organizations in England.

The Wall Street Journal in the issue of November 20, 1919, publishes under the caption of "Industrial Companies Rich in Cash and Securities" the following: "One hundred and four industrial companies (based on Dow Jones & Co's tabulation of industrial expansion 1915-18) show holdings of more than $2,000,000,000. of cash, Liberty Bonds and Treasury Certificates at the close of last year (1918). This total will no doubt show a further increase this year (1919)." Of these Companies the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. (who have recently opened a branch office in Shanghai under the name of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co.) was second on the list of Companies showing holdings of $222,633,582. of cash, Liberty Bonds. etc. These 104 Companies in the four years (1915 to 1918) increased their working capital, by $1,875,509,173. and the surpplus of the four years ending December 31, 1918 after paying dividends was $1,941,497,923. The price of the stocks of many Companies that contributed the greatest per centage to this total have advanced but very little.



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China Medical Journal

The China Medical Journal, publishcd bi-monthly by the Medical Missionary Association of China. Vol. xxxiii, No. 6. Subscription $5.00 Shanghai Currency. Printed by the Presbyterian Mission Press.

THE China Medical Journal has been published for the past thirty three years in the general interest of medical work and education in this country and, as in the present number often contains articles of medical interest from other parts of Asia as well. In addition to the original papers it contains editorials on medical and other subjects of current interest, translations from Japanese medical literature, hospital reports from the mission field, notes of contemporary medical and surgical progress, book reviews and correspondence. The Journal is always interesting to the professional man and often contains articles not less interesting to the general reader.

To any one who has the health of this people and, incidentally, that of the foreigner at heart the Medical Journal will be of assistance.

The treatment of cholera by the use of Kaolin, which is dealt with in the current number, is so recent in its application that it is unwise to be too certain of its real utility, but if its claims are substantial it will place in the hands of both the profession and the laity a ready and efficient means of combatting one of the greatest scourges of the world. Used at the beginning and often when the intravenous saline is unobtainable, it will save many lives and substantially decrease the mortality rate of this most dangerous disease.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have regestered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. A. Nicholson, San Francisco; Dr. F. A. Robinson, Shanghai; Capt. Prayer, Vladivostock; G. C. Bennett, Kobe; J. D. Matthews, New York; A. F. Fry, San Francisco; C. M. Johnson, Kobe; J. W. Bearchley, Tientsin; W. T. Notting, Boston; F. H. M.Smith; A. E. Burns; R. G. Greene, Peking; C. K. Edmunds, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Tientsin; D. C. McEwen; Major Abott; C. H. C. Greentree; A. C. Siemwe; Mr. and Mrs. J. Grossman, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Y. D. Waterbury, Brooklyn; Mrs. L. Burr; Miss A. J. Burr; H. C. Knickerbock; Miss E. M. Fayer, Boston; Mrs. L. Brodhead; W. Lawson, Scotland; C. C. Park; Mrs. E. T. Howe; Mrs. L. E. Herpers, Newark; Miss H. Kleinban, Newark; Mrs. H. E. McMurray; Miss H. P. Pratt; Mrs. E. Rust; Miss H. Weidig; C. Smith, Boston; Miss E. Campbell, San Francisco; Ridge, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. R. Denniston; M. Stille, Tientsin; H. O. Thomas, Montreal; A. O. Evans, Seattle; W. Howard, New York; L. Kenedy; S. Husley, New York; C. H. Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Heisler, New York; Mrs. F. R. Reine, Chicago; F. Abendroth, Chicago; H. S. Houghton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Pukow; W. S. Mangham, Hankow; F. G. Haxton; G. A. Haley, Hongkong; Mrs. and Mrs. Marzodi; E. Sterryson, Peking; E. Referi; A. Chirlleson; Ragisterilti; E. Jones, Hongkong; Goalalei;

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Wm. Laidlaw, Local; W. A. Piekeys; P. D. G. Gain, Foochow; Lt. Y. G. Brown, Tsingtau; Capt. F. M. Dillon; Wm. A. Steehler; J. Kitto; M. Beytagh, Local; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCabe, New York; M. Freder, New York J. E. Wessenfenn, New York; Edward Baron, New York; Mrs. B. H. Smith; Fronbnicoft, Bangkok; G. Marchand; Mrs. G. Marchand; Mme. Bona; Marena; Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. Frisk, Newchwang; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Piekwick; Mrs. R. A. Currie, Ningpo.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr, and Mrs. E. Dan Mather, Liverpool; W. R. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Monk, America; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hollamby; Nnrkiweicz, Japan; Wm. Dunpster; Mr. and Mrs. J. Antaki and two children; Miss H. M. Olsen; A. Eyde, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. Durazzo, Rome; Mrs. M. Verbert, Brussells; C. B. Gardner; Alfredo Pitre, Rome; Ch. Figurnne, Brussells; Dean Palmer, New York; J. G. Anderson, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sargent.

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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

December 31, 1919; Cause No. 878; Ah Hing & Mo Chong v. G. M. McMillan, order.

" 31, " Cause No. 877; Ah Hing & Mo Chong v. Charles L. Stork Co., Inc.; order.

" 31, " In re application of Frank E. Bible Esq., for admission to practice; petition.

January 2, 1920; In re application of Frank E. Bible Esq., for admission to practice; report.

" 2, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; demurrer.

" 3, " Articles of Incorporation of The Wilkins Brothers & Co.,

" 5, " Cause No. 915; Shin Sae Chang & Co. v. Douglas; petition; summons.

" 5, " Cause No. 905; Lan Yick Bank v. The Barkley Co., Inc., plea to jurisdiction.

" 5, " Cause No. 888; The Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co; motion; affidavit.

" 6, " Cause No. 916; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company, Ltd., v. The Barque Chin Pu; petition.

" 6, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Perez Augustin; decree.

" 7, " Cause No. 917; In re Estate of Edmund Williams, deceased; notice of death; inventory.

" 7, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; plaintiff's brief in support of motion.

" 7, " In re Modification of Existing Procedure; order.

Hearings:

January 2, 1920; Cause No. 888; The Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co. on motion.

" 2, " In re application of Frank E. Bible, Esq., for admission to the bar.

" 2, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Perez Augustin.

Judgments and Orders:

December 31, 1919; Cause No. 878; Ah Hing & Mo. Chong v. G. M. McMillan; order of dismissal.

" 31, " Cause No. 877; Ah Hing & Mo Chong v. Charles L. Stork; order of dismissal.

January 2, 1920; In re application of Frank E. Bible, Esq., for admission to the bar; order of admission.

" 6, " Cause No. 891; Frank Augustin v. Rosario Perez Augustin; decree dissolving bonds of matrimony.

" 7, " In re Modification of Existing Procedure; order.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 20, 1920; 9:30 Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. Barkley Co.

" 22, " 9:30 Cause No. 846; Zu Fong Sung v. Fernandez.

HARRY ROSS, PLAINTIFF, vs. KITTY ROSS, DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 843; filed December 24, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Marriage**: *Annulment; Jurisdiction* of this court to annul a marriage reaffirmed.

2.—:—: Such jurisdiction is not affected by defendant's allenage.

3.—: *Grounds.* One of the foremost grounds of annulment is the existence of a prior valid marriage.

4.—: *Residence.* The statutory two years' residence, required of plaintiff in an action for such relief, found sufficiently established.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a proceeding to annul a marriage celebrated in Manila, before a Justice of the Peace on January 12 of this year. As a ground for such relief plaintiff alleges (par. 4):

> "That at the time of said marriage the said defendant had a former husband living, and that said defendant's marriage with said former husband was then, to wit, at the time of said plaintiff's said marriage to the said defendant, in force and undissolved by decree of divorce or otherwise."

The defendant filed no answer but appeared at the trial with her attorney who cross-examined plaintiff's witnesses. Defendant was also called to testify by plaintiff.

The jurisdiction of this court to annul a marriage was fully cosidered and upheld in a former decision [1] wherein such jurisdiction was found

> "To arise from any one of the following sources, viz:
> (a) The treaties which reserve and impliedly confer jurisdiction 'in regard to rights, whether of person or property.'
> (b) The acts of Congress which invest this court with full judicial powers 'in regard to civil rights' including 'matters of contract' and which elsewhere expressly provide for the annulment of marriages where consent is obtained 'by force or fraud.'
> (c) The inherent jurisdiction of equity which this court is expressly permitted to exercise where the laws 'are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies.'
> (e) The reversionary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in matrimonial causes, to which chancery has fallen heir."

One of the foremost grounds for exercising such jurisdiction is the existence of a prior marriage. [2]

> "If either of the parties to a marriage had a lawful spouse living and undivorced at the time, the second marriage is absolutely void and may be so declared by decree of court in proper proceedings." [3]

In this case defendant testifies that she is of the Jewish faith and race; that in 1904 she was married in a synagogue at Odessa, according to Jewish custom and in the presence of many, to one Hein Gurfinkel; but that no document evidencing said marriage was given her. She further testifies that she lived with her husband only two or three years and has not heard from him since 1914. The seven years necessary to

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

raise the presumption of her husband's death [4] had not, therefore, elapsed when defendant went through the form of a second marriage in Manila. Nor would the latter be valid if such period had elapsed even now. For

> "if the former marriage was fully in force at the time of the second marriage, it is not necessary that it should continue in force to the commencement of the action of nullity." [5]

Defendant seems not to have disclosed the fact of her previous marriage, apparently assuming that her husband's disappearance rendered it unnecessary. Her ignorance of American law on that point would not excuse her; but the negligence of the Manila magistrate in failing to inquire carefully into the marital status of the parties appears even less excusable; for defendant states that she was not asked to sign anything. The case affords a melancholy example of the consequences of loose administration of an important public function and of the necessity of some system like the publication of banns.

The most recent legislation [6] here applicable to the subject provides:

> "In an action for the dissolution of the marriage contract the plaintiff therein must be an inhabitant of the district at the commencement of the action and for two years prior thereto, which residence shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction without regard to the place where the marriage was solemnized or the cause of action arose."

Plaintiff testifies that he was born in Detroit, Michigan, came as a volunteer to the Philippines and in 1900 to Shanghai which place, he says, he has since regarded as his residence and to which he has always returned from temporary sojourns in Manila and elsewhere. He further states that he has paid taxes in Shanghai and has never voted in any other place. In the absence of any positive contrary showing we must regard this as sufficient to bring the case within the terms of the statute above quoted.

Since the supposed second marriage was invalid it necessarily did not have the effect of changing the nationality of defendant who remained, as she had been, a Russian subject. If, therefore, the proceeding were *in personam* this court would not have jurisdiction. But the only specific relief sought is annulment of the marriage, it is merely a proceeding *in rem* and the court has jurisdiction, regardless of defendant's nationality, to decree such annulment, tho not to award relief against her as to costs or otherwise. [7]

The supposed marriage of January 12, 1919, between the parties is accordingly considered and decreed to be wholly null and void and plaintiff is declared free from any obligations arising therefrom but liable for the costs of this action.

1. Cavanagh v. Worden, Civil No. 131, April 18, 1914.
2. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 966.
3. Cyc., XXVI, 904, citing numerous authorities.
4. Wigmore, Ev., sec. 2531, p. 3579.
5. Cyc., XXVI, 904.
6. Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978, sec. 2.
7. Richards v. Richards, No. 424, May 1, 1915.

MODIFICATION OF EXISTING PROCEDURE

Recent cases coming before the court have demonstrated the need of modifying and supplementing the existing procedure so as to conform to the following rules, tentatively published in part several months ago:

Sec. 47. **Associations.** When two or more person associated in a common enterprise, carry it on under a common name, they may sue and be sued therein regardless of whether it includes their individual names; but the latter must be disclosed upon demand of the adverse party (American Judicature Soc. Rules, secs. 23, 24, from English Supreme Court Rules XI VIII A).

ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT

Sec. 104. **Grounds.** A claimant for the recovery of money in a pending action may have an attachment of any of the adverse party's property, found within the jurisdiction and not exempt from execution, when,

(1) Such adverse party
- (a) conceals such property;
- (b) conceals himself so that process cannot be served upon him;
- (c) neither resides nor maintains an office or regular place of business within the jurisdiction and the claim arises
  - (I) wholly within the jurisdiction; or
  - (II) out of a contract or judgment.
- (d) with intent to defraud his creditors
  - (I) has left or is about to leave the jurisdiction; or
  - (II) has removed, or is about to remove, a substantial part of his property therefrom; or
  - (III) has assigned, converted into money or otherwise disposed of, or is about to do so with, a substantial part of his property; or
  - (IV) has absconded or secretly removed his property into the jurisdiction, the cause of action having accrued outside;
- (e) has failed to pay on delivery as required by contract, the price or value of a commodity;

(2) Damages are claimed for injuries arising out of a crime committed within the jurisdiction. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 28, sec. 1; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I; Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 1351; Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 445).

Sec. 105. **A Claim not Yet Due** will justify an attachment upon the grounds enumerated in subsection (d) of the preceding section; but no judgment shall be rendered against the defendant upon such claim until its maturity. (American Judicature Sec. Rules, Art. 28, sec. 2)

Sec. 106. **Issuance.** The judge or, in his absence, the clerk, if there be one, of the court, shall issue the writ of attachment upon the filing of

(1) An affidavit setting forth the existence of at least one of the grounds above enumerated;

(2) An undertaking with at least one sufficient surety, to comply with all orders of the court regarding the attached property and otherwise and to pay all costs and damages awarded against the principal by reason of said attachment.
The undertaking shall be in double the amount of the claim unless the latter exceed the value of the property to be attached, when it may be fixed at a lower amount by the judge, who shall also fix the amount where the claim is unliquidated. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 28, secs. 3, 5; Act of Congress of Juue 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 136; Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 445).

Exercising, therefore, the authority conferred by section 5 of the Organic Act of June 30, 1906, providing that

> "the judge of the said United States court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure;"

the existing procedure of this Court and of American Consular Courts in China is hereby modified and supplemented by the adoption of so much of the foregoing rules as are not already in force; and all rules or parts of rules inconsistent therewith are hereby abrogated.

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER.
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

January 5, 1919.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—An Advance of ¼d. for cash and ⅜d. for forward delivery to 76 ⅞d. and 75⅝d. respectively has to be recorded in the London price of Silver, since this day last week. Since our last circular the New Year Holidays have intervened with the rusult that the Exchange Banks have only been open for business for 4 days during this period.

Export paper placed on the market since the beginning of the year, at Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong, is reported to amount to not less than 2½ millions sterling, the result has been an exceptionally strong market ruling throughout, a premium of 4d. over the official opening rates is now being asked for bills, delivery this and next month.

There are sellers for cash T/T on London at 8/3.

The New York/London rate and London/Paris rate at 3.80 and 40.90 respectively remain more or less steady.

Siver expected per s.s. "Nanking" totals about 107 lacs Shanghai Sycee and comprises 4,985,000 ozs. in bars and U. S. silver $8,940,000.

The local stock of sycee at Tls. 18,360,000 is roughly 7 lacs up, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,650,000 is $80,000 lower. The stock of U. S. silver dollars at $416,000 is $2,350,000 down.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thur. Jan. 1	Friday Jan. 2	Sat. Jan. 3	Mon. Jan. 5	Tues. Jan. 6	Wed. Jan. 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/7.292	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	7/9	7/9	7/9	7/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—			7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼
4m/s ,,	—			7/9½	7/9½	7/9½	7/9½
T/T India	327.458			326	331	331	332
T/T France	1,564.167			1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	146.729			147	147	147	147
T/T H'kong	61.792			60½	60½	60½	60½
T/T Japan	33.646			33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
T/T Batavia	376.781			383½	383½	381½	381½
T/T Straits	31.026			30½	30½	30½	30½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/11.542			8/1¼	8/1¼	8/1¼	8/1¼
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.542			8/2¼	8/2¼	8/2¼	8/2¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—			8/1½ NOMINAL	8/1½ NOMINAL	8/1½ NOMINAL	8/1½ NOMINAL
6m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	1,682.500			1710	1710	1710	1710
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	159.021			157	157	157	157
4m/s ,, Docs	—			157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY				
Bullion.			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* **London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence			75⅝	76⅝	76⅞	76⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch			167.40	162.20	160.90	156.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)			111.10	111.10	111.10	111.10
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $ 100			73.025	73.30	73.1625	73.275
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....			10%	10%	10%	3%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 40.90
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.60
of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3⅞
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/0
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5⅝%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/6¾

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 252—Ben L. Baker, Chaochowfu, via Swatow, China, desires information regarding manufactures of match-making machinery also desires to get in touch with American firms that desire to sell American goods in China especially matches, nails, screws, umbrellas, wire, galvanized and enamel ware, watches, cutlery, locks, cheap-grade tools, clocks, etc.

No. 253—E. B. Dunn, 1940 E. 15 Street, Los Angeles announces that he has been appointed representative of the following New England manufacturers for the purpose of promoting sales in China: Spencer Wire Company, Worcester, Mass.; Morgan Spring Company, Worcester, Mass.; Worcester Pressed Steel Company, Worcester, Mass.; Ashworth Brothers, Fall River, Mass.; Wyman-Gordon Company, Worcester, Mass.; and Cleveland, Ohio; Worcester Metal Goods Company, Waterbury, Mass.

No. 254—Theodore Photiades, cable address, "Photiades," 38 West 32 Street, New York City, desires to make connections in China for a general import and export business. Gives as reference the following banks of New York: Corn Exchange Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Mutual Bank. R. G. Dun and Company, and Bradstreets.

No. 255—Harold Newlin Hill, manufacturers of paper makers' materials, 50 North 13 Street, Philadelphia, desires to get in touch with firms in China who manufacture rag pulp for paper maker's use. Product should de made into thick sheets and roughly perforated in order to pass the U. S. Customs House free of duty. It is customary to put these holes or perforations in all pulp imported into the U. S. so that the pulp cannot be sold as box board and can only be used for the purpose for which it was imported.

No. 256—Pivar and Company, cable address, "Pivarco," 106 Seventh Avenue, New York City, dealers in food products and chemical specialties, desires to get in touch with firms in China that deal in egg products.

No. 257—Imperial Candy Company, Seattle, desires to introduce into China an extended line of confections. Desires information regarding the type of confections suitable for the China trade. Desires information regarding packing methods, etc.

No. 258—Overseas Products Corporation, 67 Wall Street, New York desires to get in touch with reliable firms in Shanghai that are willing to sell American products for their account on a commission or percentage basis. Office has following departments: Chemical, Iron, and Steel, Leather and Shoe, Lumber, Oil and Lubricants, Provisions and canned Goods, Engineering, Textiles and General Merchandise, each presided over by an experienced technical manager. Are prepared to handle China products that could find ready market in the United States on the basis of selling commission and could, eventually authorize foreign exporters to draw on them for 60 to 75 percent of the value of their consignments.

No. 259—J. L. Hopkins Company, 100 William Street, New York, importers and grinders of crude drugs, desires samples, prices and statements as to quantity of Rhubarb, safflower and Tumeric. Firm has offices in New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. Cable address, "Jess New York."

No. 260—Consul-General for Sweden, Shanghai states that a first class firm in Sweden exporting iron and steel, iron and steel sundries such as nails, bolts, chains, springs, horse shoes, axes, saws, files, borers, etc., and agricultural implements desires to get in touch with firm in Shanghai willing to handle these goods.

No. 261—James H. Channon Manufacturing Company, 227 W. Erie Street, Chicago, dealer in contractors, railroad and mine supplies derricks, winches, trench braces, cant hooks timber dollies, etc.; hardware and marine specialties, brass fittings, carriage clamps, chain hoists, lathe dogs, overhead trolleys, etc.; also manufacturers of stage hardware and theatrical equipment, desires representative in China. Firms are requested to correspond direct.

No. 262—Overseas Manufacturers Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, desires to make connections in China with firm to handle the following materials: Hardware (galvanized enamels and kitchen ware) Leather and Leather Goods (purses, bags, leggins, shoes) Women's Wear (hosiery, knit goods, sweaters) Druggists Sundries, Paper Products, Stationery Articles (Fountain pens, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons) Rebuilt Typewriters, Automobiles, Automobile Accessories, Automatic Electric Lighting and Interior Telephone Systems. Cable address, "Overmaco."

No. 263—A. A. Arditti and Company, 116 Nassau Street, New York City, cable address, "Ardibar," desires to establish an exclusive agency with a firm in China to handle drugs, chemicals, hardware, machinery, electrical supplies, foodstuffs, etc.

No. 264—Spartan Products Company, Equitable Building, New York City, cable address, "Spartaco," desires to make connections in China with firm having a demand for iron, steel, and metal products; machinery and supplies; petroleum and products; textiles; food products and general merchandise.

Statistics of Chinese Government Railways for 1918.

(Continued from pg. 248 January 3)

AT the head of the list are the Canton-Kowloon and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, on each of which passenger traffic constitutes the bulk of the business. Except for ferry service which throws so large a percentage under "Other," the Changchow-Amoy would lead these two lines. These lines are the three unprofitable ones. They attract only a normal passenger traffic, and hence the deficiency of goods traffic has serious consequences. At the other end of the table are two lines with a heavy preponderance of goods traffic. They are not yet in a comfortable financial position, if interest on government investment were to be met. On these lines passenger business has not developed. The kilometrage of line which constitutes the main source of net revenue in the government system is to be found in lines which appear well towards the middle of the summary above—lines whose business is well balanced between passenger and goods traffic.

Passenger revenue in 1918 amounted to $25,740,840.43 compared with $22,953,107.17 in 1917. This is an increase of $2,787,733.26 or over 12 per cent. It does not include government travel, civil and military, privilege tickets, excess fares and certain other items. It is an actual commercial increase. This increase proceeded from the principal lines in round numbers as follows:

Peking-Hankow $706,000, Peking-Mukden $851,000, Tientsin-Pukow $824,000, Shanghai-Nanking $173,000, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo $96,000, Cheng Tai $64,000, and Kirin-Changchun $158,000 offset by the Chuchow-Pinghsiang $50,000 and Canton-Kowloon $35,000. Out of the total of $25,740,840.43 total Passenger Revenue, $2,479,182.64 consisted of Through Traffic. Of the latter about two thirds is derived from Domestic Through Traffic. Through Traffic is increasing rapidly, as the following comparison shows:—

Year	Domestic	China-Japan	Total
1918	$2,143,832.01	$335,350.63	$2,479,182.64
1917	1,629,768.52	573,791.34	2,203,569.86
1916	1,438,257.18	429,750.10	1,868,007.28
1915	1,126,541.14	192,127.57	1,308,668.71

PASSENGER REVENUE

NAME OF LINE	ORDINARY 1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Total	EXCURSION 1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	Grand Total
Peking-Hankow ...	$150,407.21	$319,466.68	$4,780,888.55	$ ...	$5,250,762.44	$5,679.00	$5,282.95	$7,051.35	$18,013.30	$5,268,775.74
Peking-Mukden ...	527,133.38	434,814.10	6,611,025.00	...	7,572,972.48	53,107.27	8,564.48	4,272.64	65,944.37	7,638,916.87
Tientsin-Pukow ...	466,111.79	235,726.44	4,158,315.67	88,536.95	4,948,690.85	263.21	2,632.85	38,563.05	41,459.11	4,990,149.96
Shanghai-Nanking ...	151,208.17	281,022.07	1,932,894.10	466,909.29	2,838,033.63	281.44	2,943.94	9,156.74	12,382.12	2,850,415.75
S'hai-H'chow-N'po...	33,960.15	180,637.98	1,173,239.73	184,945.28	1,572,783.74	2,245.08	1,175.99	3,813.16	7,234.23	1,580,017.97
Peking-Suiyuan ...	26,117.90	34,504.02	807,945.85	...	868,567.77	...	...	1,023.95	1,023.95	869,591.72
Cheng-Tai	3,358.75	19,623.85	486,691.00	...	509,673.60	...	...	...	...	509,673.60
Taokow-Chinghua ...	3,143.50	2,418.15	130,236.04	...	135,797.69	...	19.93	296.35	316.28	136,113.97
Kaifeng-Honan ...	3,691.71	19,189.57	533,845.94	...	556,727.22	...	...	...	...	556,727.22
Kirin-Changchun ...	13,819.60	36,522.40	476,081.70	...	526,423.70	27.48	168.43	2,828.65	3,024.55	529,448.26
Chuchow-Pinghsiang..	1.32	9.93	47,764.54	...	47,777.79	...	...	...	...	47,775.79
Canton-Kowloon ...	28,385.51	79,775.59	632,215.37	...	740,376.47	...	...	...	366.54	740,734.01
Canton-Samshui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changchow-Amoy ...	250.32	660.78	21,579.45	...	22,490.57	...	...	...	...	22,490.57
C. G. Railways 1918	1,413,589.91	1,644,371.56	21,792,722.92	740,391.52	25,591,075.95	61,603.48	20,788.57	67,372.43	149,764.48	25,740,840.43
C. G. Railways 1917	1,144,245.47	1,364,470.26	19,376,945.10	956,622.70	22,842,283.62	47,328.71	15,353.45	48,141.39	110,823.55	22,953,107.17
C. G. Railways 1916	1,011,061.01	1,274,297.46	18,608,649.95	1,010,656.74	21,904,665.16	10,388.03	6,094.61	38,892.49	55,375.13	21,950,040.29
C. G. Railways 1915	...	...	...	...	19,956,856.40	...	...	...	85,353.09	20,043,209.49

(To be Continued)